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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

April 5, 1922

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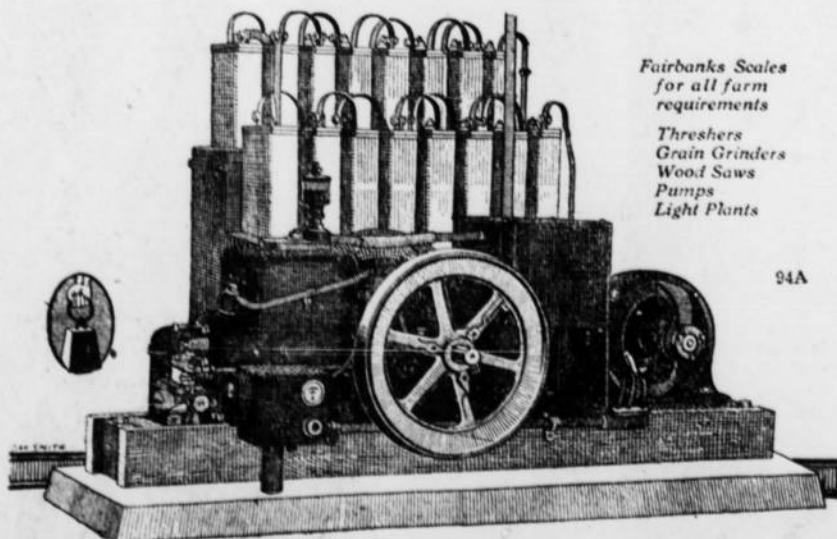
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

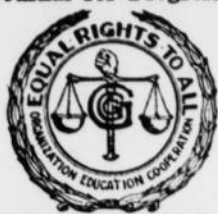
GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager.

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as Second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Vol. XV.

April 5, 1922

No. 14



Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL
Associate Editor.

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Our Ottawa Letter

Opposition Moves Vote of Censure on Government but is Defeated by Record Majority of 120—Council of Agriculture Memorandum on Wheat Board referred to Agricultural Committee

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

THE House of Commons continues to be a very lively and interesting body, and the conviction of the superior merits of this parliament to any of its immediate predecessors steadily deepens. But the week has been fraught with serious trouble and humiliation for the government. The gratification derived from the result of the vote of confidence on Tuesday was completely wiped out when, on Thursday and Friday, they were forced to reverse declared policies and acquiesce in the desires of the opposition benches. Both the somersaults, however, were in the public interest, and if Mr. King is beginning to realize the difficulty of governing without a parliamentary majority, the benefit of a weak government to the country is being demonstrated day by day. If ministers had laid down any time table for the session, they must be running well behind its schedules, but there has been very little waste of time and parliament has been fulfilling its proper purpose.

The Estimates

On Monday, when the House opened, Mr. Meighen protested strongly against the tone of some British press criticisms about the Grand Trunk arbitration which charged Canada with gross dishonesty, and Mr. King endorsed his remarks. After some questions had been answered and Mr. Woodsworth had introduced a bill to repeal the Military Service Act, Mr. Motherwell moved that the memorandum regarding the revival of the Canada Wheat Board, which had been drafted by the Council of Agriculture, should be referred to the agricultural committee, and on Mr. Crerar securing from Mr. King a guarantee that it would get to work at once on the question the motion was agreed to. Mr. Fielding then asked for an interim supply vote of one-quarter of the estimates, but, as was expected, Mr. Meighen and Sir H. Drayton promptly recalled the Liberal obstruction of a similar request last year, and demanded time to study the estimates. There were some of the inevitable recriminations between the premier and Mr. Meighen, but ultimately Mr. Fielding, after failing to conciliate with a reduction of his demand to a one-sixth vote, acceded to the request for delay. Thereafter estimates were considered.

Dr. Beland began with his department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and was the target for many queries. Opinions seemed to differ about the merits of the Pension Board's administration, and Miss McPhail made her active debut as an economist protesting against increases in salaries being given to the higher paid officials. The prime minister got through the estimates for his own departments and the high commissioner's, but he had to face a very stiff cross examination about his own staff. It seems that he has gathered around himself a very large retinue of satellites, the number is said to be at least 15, whereas Laurier used to be content with five and Borden never had more than nine. The Tories teased him playfully about what Sir H. Drayton called this "boom in secretaries," but the vote was not seriously challenged.

Both Mr. Stewart and Mr. Murdoch tried without success to make progress.

Vote of Confidence

On Tuesday the Conservatives sprung a surprise by moving a vote of want of confidence in the government, on the ground that the Liberal platform contained a definite pledge to grant a cash bonus to veterans, that it had been brazenly repudiated and that the government had been guilty of hypocrisy and bad faith. The issue was debated all day, a great deal of dirty linen was washed and considerable acrimony entered into the discussion at intervals. Mr. Crerar took the view that the motion had been brought not for the benefit of the soldiers but for the political embarrassment of the government, and other Progressive speakers denounced it as a waste of time and a futile post mortem. Mr. Meighen made one of his clever argumentative speeches, and in reply Mr. King tried to prove that the clause in the Liberal platform did not constitute a pledge. But the real defence of the government came from Mr. Fielding, who suavely reminded Mr. Meighen that he, too, had cheerfully forgotten pledges about redistribution before an election and tariff revision, and said that if the bonus had been an issue in 1919, it was so no longer. When the division came the Progressives voted solidly with the government, who had a record majority of 120. Sir L. Gouin got all his estimates for the Department of Justice through and Mr. Stewart made some headway with those of the Interior, but Mr. Murdoch was again firmly blocked.

Foreign Women's Franchise

Wednesday was a half day and it was given up to private members. Practically the whole three hours was consumed in discussing a resolution of Mr. Euler, which sought to compass the repeal of a clause in the Elections Act which imposed unfair obstacles to the exercise of the franchise by foreign-born women. The Tories were disposed to be hostile but the other parties were sympathetic, and when the resolution

eventually carried the premier promised to introduce the necessary amendments. Some minor bills were advanced a stage, but Mr. Murdoch could do nothing with his estimates.

Miners of Nova Scotia

On Thursday, William Irvine, of Calgary, adjourned the debate to discuss the grave industrial trouble in Nova Scotia, where the much-watered British Empire Steel Corporation is trying to secure dividends for its bloated stocks by paring down its miners' "wages to the starvation limit." The miners are resisting bitterly, and as their families are suffering acute hardships the limit of their endurance has almost been reached. Mr. Irvine made an excellent speech and was well backed up by various Progressives and Mr. Woodsworth. Mr. Murdoch and Mr. King at first took the line that the government would do nothing because the miners were practicing sabotage. From the Progressive benches they got support from T. H. McConica, who evinced a most reactionary outlook and a very hazy knowledge of industrial problems. Mr. Meighen, in a good speech, expressed sympathy with the workers, and when Mr. Crerar said the government should reconstitute the board of arbitration, the government suddenly climbed down and agreed to a fresh investigation, thereby giving Mr. Irvine a great personal triumph.

Labor Minister's Trouble

Friday, after a few preliminaries, was given over to estimates. The minister of labor, Mr. Murdoch, who has an unfortunate manner and a quarrelsome disposition, has signally failed to secure the sympathy of the House, and he met with steady obstruction from both the Progressives and Tories. H. H. Stevens moved for a reduction of his civil government estimates to the level of last year, and a long argument ensued in which Mr. Murdoch cut a very sorry figure. The prime minister tried to come to his rescue and get the vote through, but the Progressives were strong on the side of economy. A defeat was inevitable for the government when Mr. King offered a compromise, which was accepted, but the government had to cut down their figures by \$15,000. Subsequently Mr. Graham got through part of his militia estimates, and Mr. Lapointe had an easy passage save marine and fisheries items. Mr. Motherwell was wrestling with his vote when the adjournment came for the week-end.

Life Insurance Loans

By C. C. Ferguson

THE prosperity of this country has been built up by the industry of the people aided by capital, which, in the main, has been borrowed abroad. For generations it has been the custom to look to Europe for huge sums of money in order to carry out the great enterprises which the Dominion, as a new country, had to undertake in order to reap the benefit of her natural resources; nor were the financiers and investors of the older countries slow to recognize the opportunities which offered, but willingly supplied the necessary funds.

Following the great war, the financial conditions changed very radically, and, instead of being able to supply more money, the European countries began to look for a return of some of the capital

which had been invested here in the past. Millions of dollars have been withdrawn within the last few years, leaving the United States as the only field available for the finding of capital. The rate of exchange, operating as it did against Canada, precluded very large borrowings from such a source, in fact, except for public services of an urgent nature, most of the borrowing stopped, and as a consequence more or less stagnation of trade and industry followed.

Farmers Suffered Most

Whilst all industry was adversely affected by the conditions, probably the farming industry suffered more than others, as money for investment in farm mortgages has been lately very limited. The whole situation has

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Blotters, showing photo-
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brought home, as never before, the desirability of the country financing as far as possible out of its own resources, and not relying upon being able to borrow abroad. Quite apart from the fact that the withdrawal of foreign capital may take place at an inopportune time, which is a serious enough happening, it must be remembered that the constant drain in the shape of

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Our Future Population

Some Aspects of the Land Settlement Problem—

By H. Pike, B.A.

ONE of the most important factors in the rapid transformation of Canada's dormant resources into the sinews of national strength is the quality and size of her population in the near future. Immigration and land settlement policies deserve consideration among the foremost post-war problems. The last census returns indicating that we have not been able to retain more than about half of the increase from all causes of the decade 1911-1921 have a startling significance. Does it mean that economic conditions are such as to discourage permanent settlement on the part of agricultural people, the class specially sought after? Are we not giving new settlers a fair deal? In what particulars exactly does our land settlement policy fall down? These are serious questions which every Canadian should study, for they affect his future in a vital manner.

The first inward question to be satisfactorily answered is, "Do the majority of the present inhabitants of Western Canada look upon this land as their own?" Has their own province the same meaning to them as the Downs of Wessex had to Alfred the Great struggling to defend his kingdom from the fury of the Norse invaders? Does the June foliage exercise the same appeal to Albertans as did the heather-clad Highlands to Robert Bruce? Is the Manitoban's devotion equal to the intensity expressed in the words of Rupert Brook, which he subsequently signed with his life-blood at Skyros:

"If I should die, think only this of me:
That there's some corner of a foreign field
That is for ever England. There shall be
In that rich earth a richer dust concealed;
A dust whom England bore, shaped, made
aware,
Gave, once, her flowers to love, her ways
to roam,
A body of England's breathing English air,
Washed by her rivers, blest by suns of
home."

Is it upon a love of country as deep and profound as that possessing the hearts of such men as these that nations base their strength.

Those who are assembled within the borders of the prairie provinces from outside points with bygone memories of British scenes, or European surroundings, or of a childhood spent in the maritimes or Eastern Canada, or even of a previous citizenship in the Republic to the south, should squarely face this issue and make their decision. It is for them to decide whether or not these provinces of their free adoption, larger in size than several European nations joined together, are to be their "homeland" and to occupy the first place in their hearts, and if they are determined to leave them fairer in accomplished development as a goodly heritage to their children. It is only by such means that a country can find its soul and travel along the road to greatness.

Immigration Schemes

In 1911 a special United States Immigration Commission published a report on the state of immigration in other countries, and in its pages is given much information concerning the various means by which Brazil and the Argentine are endeavoring to attract settlers to their shores. Federal and state loans, assisted passages, advances of seed, provisions, etc., free holiday trips, and medical attention are among the attractions offered. Colonization schemes for community settlement abound, and it appears that no stone has been left unturned in order to ensure that the immigrants' path is pleasant and easy treading.

Australia and New Zealand have met with success in colonization schemes based on assisted passages, training facilities, loans, preliminary development work and expert supervision. In addition new settlers' leagues have been established throughout Australia with the idea of forming local centres to aid immigrants to make good in the land of their adoption. The United States have experimented with various soldier settlement schemes, involving

reclamation of poor or swampy lands, etc.

Since the conclusion of hostilities it has become more and more obvious that the time is ripe for a great migration, but it is quite evident that this migration will be very sensitive and easily swayed in its direction. The people most ready to emigrate are those who have suffered most in the war by reason of their spontaneous response to the call of their country and who now have to face life under very different conditions.

They have suffered and their wives and families have suffered with them—the glamour of adventure has been worn away by the rough and tumble of war. Such people can hardly be expected to be attracted by an invitation to pioneer in the midst of prairie or bush land; yet because of their high sense of citizenship and superior education, coupled with their experience gained in active service and the fact that they possess some capital, they are a most desirable source from which to obtain a parent stock for future Canadians.

This is merely one class which is being bid for by the various immigrant-seeking nations.

Among others are orphan children educated by charitable institutions, of which class Canada had almost a monopoly before the war, viz., 73,000 of both sexes. Australia and New Zealand realizing that 10,000 of these joined the Canadian army at the commencement of the war, adopting as their slogan, "100 boys in every ship," are straining every nerve to attract boys between the ages of 15 to 18 to their shores, offering them assisted passages, free training, pocket money, and guaranteed positions on the conclusion of their instructional period.

The fact that the survivors of Canada's 10,000 returned to her shores and resumed their pre-war vocations emphasizes the facility with which this class of immigrant can be assimilated. It should be remembered by Western Canadians that these children rarely get further than Ontario, where the demand is greater than the supply. Ontario is also actively engaged in canvassing Great Britain for trained agriculturists and is taking steps to provide them with supervision and advice when once they have located within her borders.

Position of Prairie Provinces

It would be well in the light of the above statements concerning worldwide immigrational activities to consider the position of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in regard to choosing, receiving and caring for their newcomers.

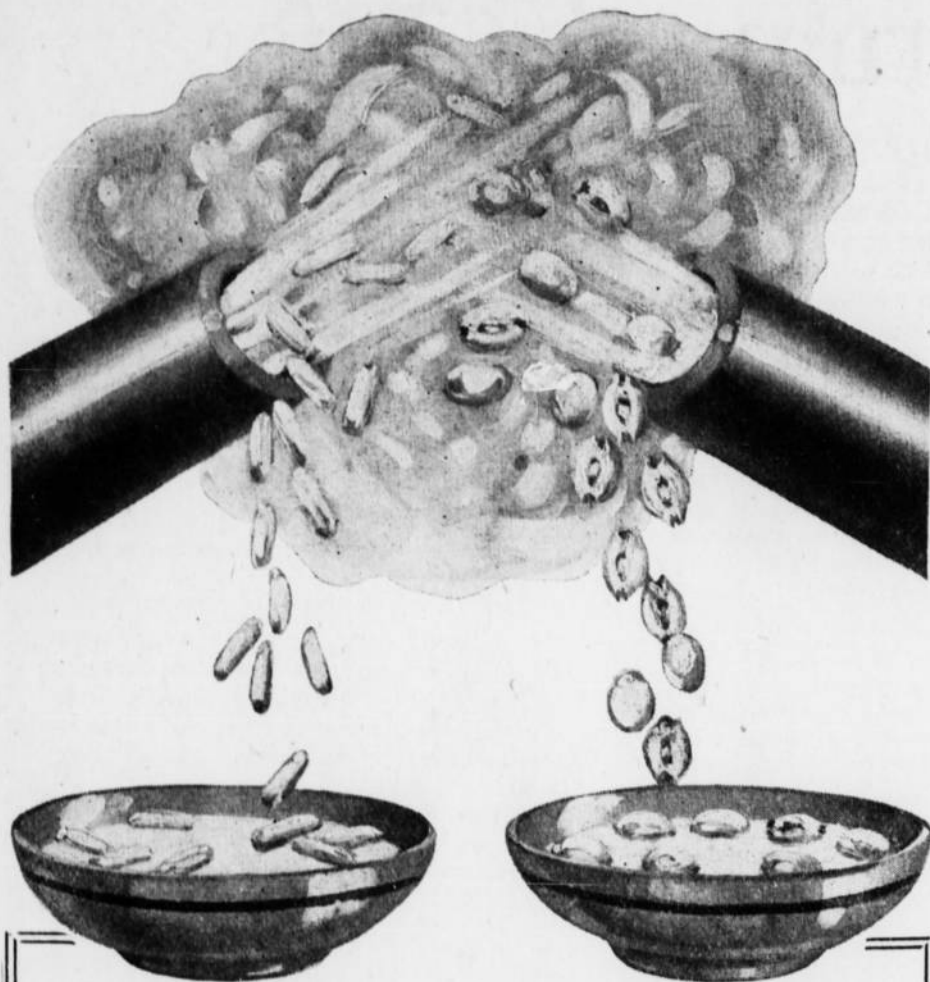
In the first place, having no special agency created solely to look after this question from all its angles, they have to take what they can get. As New Zealand, New South Wales, South Australia and Ontario are all actively competing for each desirable immigrant, and as these western provinces are a long way from the Atlantic seaports it is small wonder that the tide does not reach their borders in any volume.

In the second place, on arrival in the West the immigrant who has displayed sufficient initiative and has had sufficient funds to travel so far is placed in an exceedingly difficult position.

The area of these western provinces is 728,233 square miles and their lands are intensely varied in character, while there are several distinct climates. A stranger in a strange land has little chance to study these conditions, as he is faced with one or other of the problems of securing work, obtaining training or of selecting a suitable piece of land. It appears obvious that the most intelligent of men would have to spend much time and money in securing information, during which time he must pay for his board and lodging.

An unguided and unadvised immigration policy has permitted the settlement of land which is totally unfitted for agricultural purposes and has also allowed high-grade soil to remain in

Continued on Page 23



Puffed Rice in cream

Puffed Wheat in milk

Food Dainties

That come from guns

Puffed Grains are shot from guns. By that heroic method we create these fascinating tidbits.

The process was invented by Prof. A. P. Anderson, formerly of Columbia University. The object is to steam-explode all food cells and fit them to digest.

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The whole grains, sealed in guns, are rolled for an hour in fearful heat. The bit of moisture in each food cell is thus changed to steam.

When the guns are shot the steam explodes. Over 125 million explosions are caused in every kernel—one for each food cell. In this way every element in the whole grain is fitted for nutrition.



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Add before the cream and sugar, or use alone.

Also crisp and lightly butter for hungry children after school. It makes a food confection.

And every grain of Puffed Wheat supplies them 16 needed elements, so prepared that every atom feeds.

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The grains are puffed to airy bubbles, eight times normal size. They are made as flimsy as snowflakes. And the fearful heat gives a nut-like taste.

You have never known a cereal food anywhere near so delightful. Children revel in these Puffed Grains, morning, noon and night. Mothers serve them in many inviting ways.

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These thin, toasted bubble wafers are ideal for soups. And they are ever ready.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 5, 1922

Manitoba Election Act

In an editorial last week dealing with the Manitoba political situation The Guide stated that, "according to law the election cannot be held until ninety days after the proclamation calling for the revision of the voters' lists." That statement was based on an amendment to the Election Act passed in 1916, but we find that the section providing for that interval between the proclamation for the revision of the lists and the election was repealed by the legislature in 1917. Even now the current idea is that an interval is provided in the law, but no such provision appears in the act. As the act stands today it is not even compulsory to have a revision of the lists in the present circumstances. Section 22 of the act reads:

At any time after one year the lieutenant-governor may, and within four years from the last previous revision of said lists he shall, by order-in-council, authorize the issue of a proclamation setting forth:

(a) That it has been determined to add to, correct and revise the list of electors for the several electoral divisions of the province. . . .

The provision was evidently intended to meet a case where the government remained in office for its full term; if the full term is not lived and an election is called, then it lies within the discretion of the lieutenant-governor whether or not a proclamation shall be issued calling for revision of the lists. Under the law as it stands it is competent for the present government to go to the country without any revision of the lists, provided the lieutenant-governor so decides, and the only notice that is by law demanded is contained in section 134, which says:

The day to be fixed for holding a general or a particular election shall not be more than forty days or less than sixteen days from the date of the writ of such election.

The government thus may call the election when it likes, and may provide as little as sixteen days between the issue of the writs and the election. It is reported that revision of the lists will be undertaken, and, if so, the election cannot be called before some time in June, but it is obvious that the law needs amending to meet such a situation as that now existing.

The Old Party Game

Charging the government with repudiating its platform and betraying the electorate, Mr. Meighen last week forced a division in the House of Commons on a resolution which practically amounted to a declaration of want of confidence in the government. The resolution was defeated, the vote being 162 to 42, the Progressives voting with the government.

The resolution arose out of the debate on soldier civil re-establishment. In the Liberal platform there is a plank which declares that "the adoption of a system of cash grants to the soldiers and dependents of those who have fallen is the most satisfactory and effective means of civil re-establishment. . . ." The opposition charged the government with getting the votes of soldiers on this plank in the Liberal platform and then declining to carry it into effect.

The debate revealed nothing so much as the extreme futility of party politics. The Union government and after it Mr. Meighen and his party had to face the demand for a cash bonus when the agitation was at its height and they stood firmly against it. At the same time the Liberal party, for purely political purposes, put the plank favoring the cash bonus in its platform. Now Mr. Meighen wishes to censure the government for not doing something which he refused to

do and which he would certainly oppose if the government attempted to do it. On the other hand, Mr. King has to tell the Commons that his party has changed its mind, that it does not believe what it stated in its platform; that, as the demand for a cash bonus has practically died out, there is no need to revert to the question again, and, anyway, election statements ought not to be taken too seriously. The Progressives in this debate have been introduced to the fine old game of partyism as it is played in the House of Commons, and as they knew the issue was not a vital one they undoubtedly did the right thing in refusing to allow it to plunge the country into political turmoil.

Mr. Meighen may have been unwise in forcing a division on this issue, but there is reason to believe that there is more than appears on the surface in his action. He appears to be simply clearing the way to enable his party to force a vote against the government whenever the latter depart from the letter of their platform. He has created a precedent for the opposition to vote against the government should the latter fail when the time comes to make such changes in the tariff as would be consonant with the tariff planks in the Liberal platform. He hopes that such a failure will enable him to compel the Progressives to either vote against the government or go back on their own platform. It is not with him a question of what he would have done in similar circumstances; it does not weigh with him that his party is protectionist and would not have reduced the tariff. He is out to defeat the government and he is skilfully paving the way to that end. He will join with the Progressives or will do his best to compel them to join with him, if by so doing he can force the Liberals out of office. It is no doubt a great and exciting game, but for whose benefit?

Bonding Grain Merchants

A serious weakness in the Canada Grain Act, which should be remedied at the present session of the Dominion parliament, is the provision which is made to protect farmers against loss through the failure of grain firms. The Canada Grain Act requires that the owners and lessees of elevators, track buyers, commission merchants and others handling grain must be licensed by the Board of Grain Commissioners, and must furnish bonds satisfactory to the board. The board receives regular periodical reports from its licensees showing the quantity of grain for which they are responsible, and is supposed to see that sufficient bonds to protect the shippers of grain are at all times maintained.

It has frequently happened, however, that when a failure of a grain firm has taken place, the loss has far exceeded the amount of the bond, and as a result farmers have been heavy losers. In a number of cases which have occurred in recent years there has been no bond at all to apply on a portion of the loss. This is due to the fact that separate bonds are given for each department of the business. The large firms have a license for each branch of the trade. They have a license for their elevators, another for the commission business and another for track buying, and a separate bond for each. Smaller firms, however, are sometimes licensed and bonded for one purpose only, and a firm which is only authorized to engage in the commission business sometimes buys grain on track without complying with the requirements of the law. When this is done and failure occurs, farmers who have sold

their grain on track and have not received payment are liable to suffer a total loss. The Canadian Council of Agriculture at its last meeting discussed this matter at some length, and a resolution was adopted as follows:

Resolved that we request that the federal government at the next session of parliament amend the Canada Grain Act to require that licensed grain dealers shall publish the amount of their bonds in all advertisements, and that only one form of license be accepted covering all forms of grain business.

The adoption of this suggestion would very materially increase the protection given to shippers of grain, but increased vigilance on the part of the Board of Grain Commissioners in seeing that all firms handling farmers' grain are adequately bonded is also necessary. When any company is permitted to advertise that it is "licensed and bonded" under the regulations of a governmental body such as the Board of Grain Commissioners, the public naturally believe that they are perfectly safe in doing business with the company. It is the duty of the government to see as far as possible that this confidence is not misplaced. It must be recognized, however, that it is impossible to pass legislation that will fully protect the public from the consequences of their own folly. The greatest safeguard, after all, is to deal only with companies that are known to be financially sound and in every respect reliable.

Getting Ready at Regina

Co-incidentally with the passing at Ottawa of a resolution introducing a bill for the appointment of an additional judge to the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, the Regina Leader comes out with the following front-page announcement:

Persistent rumors are afloat to the effect that Premier Martin intends to resign shortly, although no confirmation can be obtained from any official source. It is well known now all over the province, however, that a meeting of the constituency executive committees elected at last summer's conventions, has been called for Tuesday evening, April 4, also that the M.L.A.'s who are supporters of the government are meeting in the afternoon of the same day, and this gives color to the rumors.

Presumably the M.L.A.'s would have the right to nominate the new leader, but it is easy to understand that they would desire their choice to be endorsed by a representative gathering such as the constituency executive committees from all over the province would be.

Of course, if rumors of Mr. Martin's resignation are correct, the lieutenant-governor would constitutionally have the right to call upon whom he chose to form a government. The fact, however, that constitutionally that choice must be able to secure the support of a majority of the House, makes it necessary for the lieutenant-governor in practice to call upon the man who has been selected as leader by the majority of the House.

When the Regina Leader begins to talk on the front page about the resignation of a Liberal minister, one may rest assured it is not on the basis of rumor. The Leader is too close to the government for that. What the Leader really means is that it knows that Premier Martin is resigning, that the government is to be reconstructed and that the constituency committees are to be consulted as to constituencies that may be considered safe for the return of a cabinet minister at a by-election or the alternative of a general election. If the constituency committees think the government has a chance right now, the new government will appeal to the electorate immediately after reconstruction; if the report be gloomy or doubtful the government will play as safe as it can in by-elections, even if it has to give

two cabinet seats to the constituency of Regina!

One thing at least is clear—the date of Premier Martin's resignation is pretty close, for the legislation required for the appointment of the additional judge has been introduced at Ottawa and its passage is a mere matter of formality and time. The locals of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association should keep their eyes on the situation and their powder dry. Anything is liable to happen within the next few weeks.

Remove Tariff Barriers

It is reported that the government of Italy will bring up at the Genoa conference the proposition they put forward at the Peace Conference and at Geneva in 1920, that the natural resources of the various countries of the world should be pooled and controlled by an international agency, preferably the League of Nations.

It is no deep-seated love for humanity that is prompting Italy to bring forward this proposition for the third time. Italy has none of the natural resources that are necessary for industrial expansion, and what she wants is a plan whereby she can share in the gifts of nature to other countries. When she proposed the plan at the Geneva conference in 1920, Hon. Wesley Rowell, on behalf of Canada, let it be known that this country would never consent to any arrangement of the kind; that Canada would utilize her natural resources for the benefit of Canada.

At the same time there is something to be said on behalf of the nations to whom nature has not been as kind as she has to Canada. They do need raw materials such as we possess, and it is true that while we possess them we have not given as much heed to a policy of developing them as we might have done. There is something in the plea that the riches of the earth are for the benefit of mankind,

and if Italy and others like her would only carry out that argument to its logical conclusion they might find considerably less difficulty in getting the things they need.

The one and only way to bring the gifts of nature and the labor of men into the complete service of humanity is to abolish the artificial barriers that nations have raised between each other. The free exchange of goods would mean that every country would produce that for which it was most suitable and exchange it for goods that could be more suitably produced elsewhere. That, however, is not what Italy wants, nor is it, if one may judge from prevailing policies, what the great nations of the earth want.

Italy wants to get her raw materials for next to nothing and to work them up into finished commodities under the shelter of a prohibitive tariff wall. And what Italy wants seems to be what all the nations want. They want to sell and not to buy. This attitude is responsible for the baffling paradox of the German indemnity and it is responsible for most of the troubles that are afflicting Europe. It is all wrong, and unless it is changed all the armament conferences imaginable will not prevent another world war. The thing for Italy to do is to go to the Genoa conference and stand resolutely and consistently for such lowering of tariff bars the world over as will lead to the utmost facilitation of the exchange of the world's wealth.

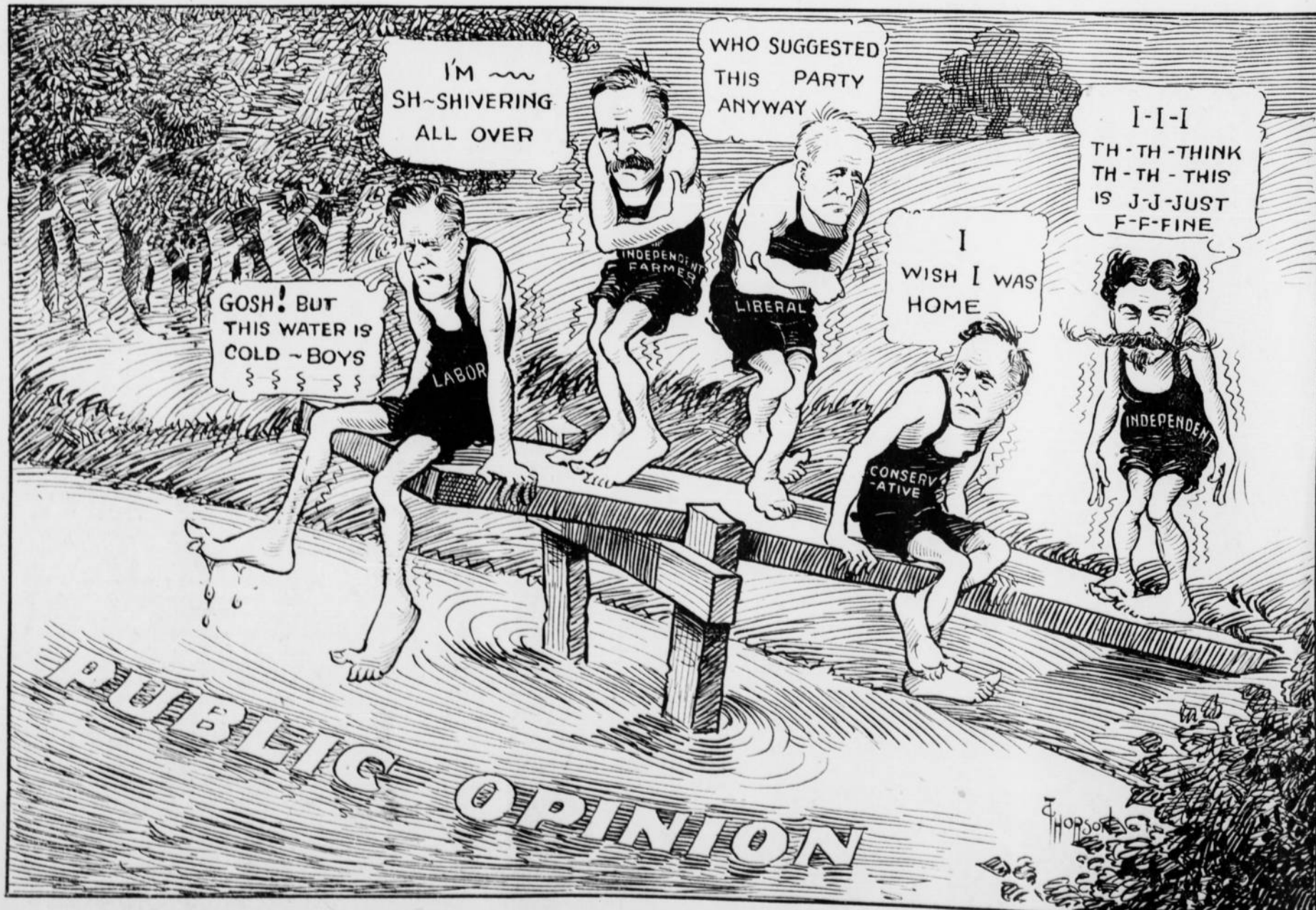
Consider the Gold Brick

When a farmer is visited by a mining stock salesman he should not forget the well-known definition of a mine—"A hole in the ground entirely surrounded by liars." If this definition is kept in mind it will help to get a better view of the prospective profits from the mining stock. One dollar shares of mining stock are usually sold for about

ten cents. This method is very attractive to suckers, because it plays upon the weakness of the human desire to get something for nothing. Mining stock certificates are beautiful to behold, they are the acme of the engravers' art, and are said to be useful for patching broken window panes or to use for chest protectors to keep off the wind. About the only other useful purpose that has even been discovered for most of them is to frame them and hang them in the dining-room where the head of the house may see them each morning at breakfast and receive additional strength to resist the day's temptations. Jesse James and Captain Kidd were Sunday school superintendents when compared with many of the mining stock promoters of modern times. A great deal of the information contained herewith applies to other stock that is from time to time peddled around the country. Almost every person in his life time gets stung at least once in the purchase of worthless stock. If he gets stung the second time he seldom has any person to blame but himself.

The Guide will be glad to have the views of readers on the question of heavy grain marketing being forced in October and November on account of the pressure for payment for machinery, bank and mortgage obligations, etc. It is contended by many that the system of making such payments fall due early in the fall forces a glut of grain on the market with a consequent lowering of the price. Will our readers please give us their views and available facts upon the question. What other factors enter into the problem?

The British Treasury has issued a customs order under which toy bagpipes are classed as musical instruments while mouth organs are not. Loud applause from all born north of the Tweed.



An Unhappy Party at the Old Swimmin' Hole



An Alberta river when the ice commences to move

The Agricultural Bloc in Congress

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 25. Forty years ago the American farmer was only too pleased to have one of his boys go to college and study for a profession.

The drain upon the farm was slight and even the boys and girls remaining at home made no objection to sending money to the boy in town. Very often indeed as a rule, the boy in town made good, and the family was proud of "Lawyer Harry" or "Doctor John" as the case might be. Even if he never quite made a living he could rely on help from the folks at home.

Twenty years ago the farmer found not only one boy but two or three leaving the farm. He also found that it cost a good deal more to maintain them, and that his own money-making power was growing less. Indeed he could not figure any profit at all on his business, if he charged up the labor of himself and the rest of the family. Today the American farmer finds all of the children gone to the city. He must attend to the farm himself, and it is impossible to make ends meet. He has come to the end of his tether.

And what is true of the individual is true of the nation. When 70 or 80 per cent of the people were on the land they could contribute a good deal towards keeping the people in town without feeling the burden. Now, with nearly 65 per cent of the population urban, the pyramid is inverted, and the people on the land can no longer carry the load. In short the agricultural depression in the United States is not a mere temporary crisis or passing phenomenon; it is a national problem, so serious and menacing as to threaten the very existence of the republic.

Not a Political Party

This accounts for the "Agricultural Bloc" in the Congress of the United States. The need of the farmers has become so desperate that something must be done, not only to relieve them but to save the country itself from destruction. Fully thirty senators and seventy-five members of the House in Washington have banded themselves together to represent the farmer and deal with the great economic problem which has brought him and the country to its present plight. Some are Republicans and some are Democrats, but they are first of all members of the "Farmers Bloc." The members of this "bloc" have not formed a new political party. Every member of it calls himself a Republican or a Democrat. Probably everyone of them will run for re-election on the Republican or Democratic ticket. In the organization of the

How a Small but Energetic Group at Washington is Seeking to Improve Agricultural Conditions in the United States—By Tom King

House, and on many votes they are, from the party viewpoint "regular," but on subjects affecting the welfare of the farmer, they act together without the slightest regard to the wishes of the party leaders or the dictates of the party caucus. This might lead some to suppose that the bloc is a passing phenomenon that will not be heard of in the next Congress, or that will cut no figure in the next presidential election. On the contrary competent observers believe that the "bloc" will be numerically stronger than it is now after the congressional elections in November, and that it will be impossible for any man on either party ticket to be elected president who is openly antagonistic to the "Farmers Bloc."

There is no secrecy about the bloc or its membership. Neither is there unnecessary ostentation. It goes through no form of admitting or expelling members; it has no particular organization beyond a presiding officer. While the idea of the bloc may have been suggested by the American Farm Bureau and the actual organization effected in its offices, the bloc is not responsible to that, or any other organization. Few of its members are farmers, but they all represent agricultural constituencies. They have no "leader" in the sense that the Progressive Party in Canada, for example, is led by Mr. Crerar. Their chairman is Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, who commands attention on the floor of the Senate, and speaks with even more influence through his newspaper, Capper's Weekly. He is the author of many bills which have passed Congress, or will be passed at the present session.

Rules in Congress

This "bloc" has not a majority in either House of Congress, but it rules Congress none the less with a rod of iron. Every bill it has earnestly supported has gone through Congress, and its program is by no means completed. The source of their strength is the great measure of popular support behind the "bloc" in nearly all the southern and western states. Senators and members who do not belong to the bloc fear none the less to antagonize the wide constituency it represents. President Harding dare not oppose it beyond a certain point. As a matter of

fact he has always succeeded in making some compromise which, while it saved the face of the administration, gave the farmers all for which they contended. As we have said, some of the bloc are Republicans and some are Democrats. The Republicans have a large majority in both houses, but insurgent Republican members of the bloc can generally count on all the Democratic members of the Senate voting with them when it comes to a show down. It is, in the Senate, impossible to get any measure to a vote except with something like unanimous consent. A number of determined senators, bound on getting through certain legislation, can prevent the passage of any other legislation until their wishes are complied with. It would be quite easy for the bloc to hamstring all other bills if any disposition was shown by the Republican majority to ride rough-shod over the farmers and their legislation. What generally happens is a compromise. Thus the bloc were bound to get a "dirt farmer" on the Federal Reserve Board, and the president was unalterably opposed to changing the law so as to require him to appoint a farmer to the board. He therefore suggested that the board be enlarged and promised to appoint a farmer. This was satisfactory to the "bloc" and pleased the president. When the Internal Taxation Bill, passed by the Republican House of Representatives, came to the Senate, it was favorably reported from the finance committee, but the bloc served notice it would not be allowed to pass and there was, for a few hours, something like a crisis; then as usual the coon came down, a hurry up meeting of the committee was called and the bill re-written to meet the views of the bloc.

The bloc is powerful, because the whole country now recognizes the gravity of the agricultural situation. That situation was disclosed by the spectacular fall in the price of farm products which began in the summer of 1920. The sudden deflation unveiled the situation; it did not create it. The situation had been gathering for a long time. Observant men had watched with alarm for years the steady migration from the farm to the city. They knew that as the farmers decreased in number and wealth, their ability to carry the nation forward would be lessened and

lessened until they would be unable to go on at all. Years ago three or four farmers could carry a city man along without specially feeling the burden, but one farmer with three or four city men on his back is unable to proceed.

What the Bloc has Done

But the reader may now reasonably ask what has the bloc in fact accomplished, and what does it intend to do. In a general way the answer has been recently given by Senator Capper. He points out that the farmers have already passed a good deal of emergency legislation. He foreshadows in the near future the passage of legislation dealing more extensively and permanently with the agricultural situation. This emergency legislation includes:

1. The Capper-Volstead co-operative marketing bill.
2. The future trading bill, regulating grain exchanges.
3. The revival of the War Finance Corporation as an aid to helping move farm products.
4. Increasing funds available for loans by the farm loan board by \$50,000,000.
5. A bill giving agriculture a representative on the Federal Reserve Board.

Of these the most important is the Act reviving the War Finance Corporation, concerning which a good deal of nonsense has been talked. It is represented as a vote of two billion dollars to the farmers of the United States. As a matter of fact little more than ten per cent of that amount has been expended and it has all been loaned upon first class security. The bill first presented by Senator Norris, of Nebraska, created a commission and placed a billion dollars to its credit. This sum it was to lend to the farmers upon the security of farm products and facilitate export by establishing credits in Europe. The bill as it passed Congress created no new organization, but revived the War Finance Corporation which had \$500,000 to its credit in the treasury. The corporation was authorized to sell bonds to the extent of one billion dollars if necessary, and it could call upon the government to pay up its stock subscription for all the capital stock of the corporation which amounted to five hundred million dollars more. It was authorized to loan money to actual producers of farm products to facilitate export, to lend money to farmers' co-operative organizations upon the security of farm produce, and to discount the notes of farmers held by banks and financial institutions secured by chattel mortgages upon cattle and grain and warehouse receipts. It has

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News from the Organizations

A District Association

The Huxley to Grainger District U.F.A. Association met in Trochu lately, with an attendance of 50 men and women. So keen was the interest that only one local was not represented, some travelling 15 to 20 miles over bad roads. The inspiring talks of the president, A. A. Murphy, and Mrs. Ruth Dickinson, were received with enthusiasm, and the debate on, Resolved that War has Done More Good Than Harm, was thoroughly enjoyed. The Mount Vernon team took the affirmative, and the Swalwell team the negative. The judges complimented both sides, but gave the decision to the Swalwell team. Norman McKinley, the Junior director, spoke on Junior work. The next meeting will be held at Carbon, on June 14.

Save Money for Members

Irricana local reports very interesting meetings. R. S. Stockton, of Strathmore, and D. Barks, of the C.P.R., recently gave good addresses on irrigation and sunflower silage; a representative of the Dominion Poultry Branch also spoke, and all were gladly welcomed. Lately this local has purchased a building in town for the use of the local. The seventh car load of coal is on order, representing a saving to members of over \$500, as well as a profit to the local of \$100. A "For Sale or Exchange" list is carried on with surrounding locals. The Irricana Junior and U.F.W.A. locals are doing good work, and the help of the latter is felt to be largely responsible for the success of the men's local.

Cutknife-Whitford Branch

Soda Lake and Hairy Hill local recently passed a resolution protesting against the granting of any further extension of time to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in which to build the Cutknife-Whitford branch. The resolution points out that the charter to build this branch was granted in 1919, that the districts through which the line would pass have been settled for many years, and that great hardship has been endured by the settlers through lack of transportation facilities.

A Nominating Convention

June 7, 1922, has been set for the date of the nominating convention of the Sedgewick U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. provincial political association. The convention will be held at Sedgewick.

Bringing Down Prices

At the recent annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association a resolution was passed urging "all farmers to co-operate as much as possible in the use of farm machinery, and so avoid buying until prices bear a proper relationship to the selling price of farm products."

The injunction of the resolution can scarcely be fully carried out, but it contains considerable merit. Many of the smaller farmers could very well either exchange certain kinds of implements or own them jointly, and thus avoid purchase at least for a year or two. Also there have been thousands of implements thrown into the discard all over the West that should have been repaired and kept at work. Many farm implements never really wear out if perishable parts are kept renewed. Indeed most of them can be made to stand use until they have become quite obsolete.

The writer has seen a self-binder still going merrily while cutting its twenty-sixth crop, and it had never seen cover.

The life of most machines depends principally on: (a) Keeping all nuts tight, (b) Keeping all bearings well and continually oiled, (c) Maintaining proper adjustments, and (d) Renewing worn, cracked or bent parts.

There is also the point of forcing prices down generally by abstaining from purchasing. There is nothing that will so quickly and effectually bring prices into line as the refusal or in-

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; J. B. Musselman, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

ability of the consumer to purchase. Indeed prices of farm supplies will never come down to a parity with wheat as long as the surplus product of the urban centres can be sold at higher prices. No class of persons voluntarily reduces its price for what it has to sell, be it labor or professional or other service or profits. Farmers who are suffering from the inequity of prices are well advised in the resolution quoted. Co-operate, borrow, lend, repair, do without, buy nothing that you can reasonably forego, and prices will come down when the surplus has accumulated, but not while we can and will buy all that is made at whatever price is asked.—J.B.M.

Showing the C.M.A.

A spirit of real optimism will carry a man through anything. The truth of this has evidently been realized by J. Sorrell, secretary of the Sheho local, of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, as evidenced by the following letter. In forwarding membership fees to the amount of \$50 for the year 1922, which, by the way, shows an increase of 27 over last year, Mr. Sorrell, says:

"In spite of hard times our local intends to keep moving. We realize that we must either 'get together or get out of business.' Like every other farmer and business man today we feel the pinch of hard times, but then we must remember that if the sun was always shining, it would not seem half so bright, so we keep plodding on and looking forward to better times in the near future. If all the farmers would get together and co-operate in buying

and selling I believe a great benefit would accrue to each one.

"We stood together in the past election and achieved great results. What could we not do with 100 per cent membership? No doubt the C.M.A. down East are smiling at the thought of the farmers falling away from their association in some places in the West. They no doubt think they have got us going. Let us each one do our best to uphold our association and so prove that the western farmer is no quitter."

Replying, the Organization Department says:

"We are glad to see the optimism which prevails in your district in spite of hard times, and to note the practical effects of this. We wish that all of our locals would get this attitude towards present conditions, and the same vision of the usefulness of our association. As you say, we have no doubt that the C.M.A. are very much gratified over the showing of our association during the past year, but we believe that we see good signs that their gratification will not have occasion to last very long. Certainly it would not if all the locals would take the same view of things as your own is doing."

Timber Permits

The U.F.A. provincial secretary has received a letter from the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, with reference to the U.F.A. resolution regarding timber permits. Following is the resolution and the letter:

Resolution from Louis Hebert local: "Whereas, we believe that there should be a difference in the cost of a permit

to cut dry wood and a permit to cut green timber, and,

"Whereas, the timber north of St. Paul is three-quarters dry and is going to waste;

"Therefore be it resolved that this convention ask the government to reduce the price of a permit to cut logs for lumber to 50 cents per 1000 feet on dry timber."

Reply from Department of Interior

"With reference to your letter of the 14th ultimo, enclosing a resolution passed at the annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, asking that the department reduce the dues on certain timber lying north of St. Paul, which is mostly fire-killed, to 50 cents per 1000 feet, B.M., I may say that our timber regulations were established by order-in-council.

"The resolution does not state the purpose for which this timber would be used, and perhaps the Louis Hebert local was not aware that a homesteader who has not timber of his own may secure a certain quantity for use on his homestead free of dues. If the settler requires any additional timber for his own use he may secure a permit subject to dues at the rate of \$3.00 per 1000 feet, B.M.

"Portable sawmill berths, containing a maximum area of one square mile, may also be secured in districts where lumber cannot be obtained in the usual way, on payment of dues at the rate of \$3.00 per 1000 feet, B.M. These berths cover green timber and the holders are required to pay rental at the rate of \$100 per square mile, per annum.

"Where there is a quantity of fire-killed timber, permits may be obtained to sell the same without competition on payment of dues at the rate of \$3.00 per 1000 feet, B.M.

"It has not been the practice of the department to distinguish between lumber manufactured from fire-killed timber and green timber by charging a lower rate of dues on the first class, as it has been the experience of other countries that by so doing it has been an incentive to the settlers to destroy the green timber by fire.

"Owing to the prevalence of unemployment it was recently decided by the governor-in-council to accept dues during the present winter at the rate of \$2.50 per 1000 feet, B.M., where timber is cut under the conditions above enumerated."

To Build Basement

Young Maiden U.F.A. local has decided to build a basement under the school building, which is also the meeting place of the local, for the benefit of the school children and the farmers of the community. The members will donate the labor.

Celebrates Anniversary

Wide Awake local celebrated its first anniversary with a very successful shadow social and dance. The membership shows a fifty per cent. increase over last year's, and now includes most of the adult persons in the community. This local is also in the enviable position of having a substantial bank balance after meeting all liabilities.

To Build Hall

As they are not able to secure the use of the schoolhouse for their meetings, Douglas local are considering ways and means to build a U.F.A. hall as soon as possible. Meanwhile one of the members, D. J. Collins, has kindly given the local the use of a building in which to hold their meetings and entertainments.

Get Sawmill Into District

Hattonford local has succeeded in getting a sawmill to come into the district to do custom sawing. Arrangements have also been made with the school trustees for the use of the schoolhouse as a meeting place for the year. An enjoyable dinner and dance was given by the local recently, and the greatest credit is due the entertainment committee, especially Mrs. A. H. Bryant, for their excellent work.

Lac du Bonnet for U.F.M.

One of the most fascinating areas in Manitoba lies around the little town of Lac du Bonnet, on the Winnipeg river, 66 miles north-east of the provincial capital. Twenty-seven miles east is Point du Bois, where Winnipeg's city power is developed. Seven miles south-east is Pinawa, where the Winnipeg electric power plant is located, and 14 miles north is Great Falls, where the Manitoba Power Company's plant is under construction, and at Slave Falls, five miles south of Point du Bois, is another power site awaiting development. It may perhaps be said that whether Liberals, Conservatives, Labor, or the Farmers elect the next government of Manitoba, the Lac du Bonnet country with its waterways will always provide a large share of the power that will run the province.

New Canadians

A varied population inhabits this area. North and west and south-west of the town are four school districts, Brightstone, Red Deer, Bonar Law and Woodrow, closely settled with populations mainly Ukrainian and Polish in origin. Along the river on both sides there are considerable numbers of Scandinavians, Norwegians and Swedes, while north and east, in the Newcombe school district and surrounding the Lettoma post office, the people are mainly Lettish. In all these areas there are many children, and the splendid group of young men, who at present are in charge of the schools, are doing magnificent work in helping them to grow up into good Canadian citizens.

Successful Meetings

One evening last week, E. E. Bayne, of the United Grain Growers, and the secretary, reached Lac du Bonnet about nine o'clock, and had a small meeting with some of the townspeople and a very few farmers. Next day the blizzard which had been working up came on in full force, but toward evening it was possible to drive across the

lake to the Riverland community hall, where a second meeting was held. A late drive brought us to a Lettish home near the Newcombe school, where we were kindly entertained. Next morning a forenoon meeting was secured in the school, and a goodly company turned out. Seventeen—or so—miles of a drive brought us in the late afternoon to the Brightstone school, where a gathering of at least a hundred and fifty attended the evening meeting. Five miles more brought us to the hospitable cottage where F. B. Fox, of the Red Deer school, and M. J. Kavanagh, of the Brightstone school make their home. It was an inspiration to spend a few hours in the company of these young men, the former a Nova Scotian, and a graduate of Dalhousie University, and the latter an Irishman, from Wicklow, and to learn of the varied services they are rendering in the most quiet and unostentatious way to the population of these districts.

A Movie Show

The following morning we had the pleasure of visiting the Red Deer school, and of putting on the company's moving picture film for the children. A 13-mile drive brought us to Milner where another meeting was held, and after a night spent in the home of Councillor Troughton, the trip was completed by taking the morning train for Winnipeg.

At most of these points local organizations, named, Farmer Labor Associations, have been in operation for some time, but the feeling was unanimous at every point that definite connection must be obtained with the province-wide body, and a movement is on foot which, after careful investigation of the circumstances, may be expected to bring the whole population into membership in the United Farmers. When they come they will add not numbers merely but the strength of a progressively minded, thinking people, who, in coming years, will be an important factor in the life of our movement.

Spud Growers Conspire



Portion of a celery crop grown by Hulton Bros., St. Vital, Man., being first prize in the commercial crop contest of half an acre other than potatoes. Contest was conducted by the St. Vital Agricultural Society.

Manitoba potato growers have disastrous year due to lack of organization. Co-operative Export Marketing Association formed to commence operations immediately—By P. M. Abel

AN avalanche has its beginning in a pebble. Perhaps there is little likeness between J. H. DeVisser, jr., and a worn down stone, but this sturdy young Amsterdammer had to admit the charge of restlessness. And why hasn't he a right to be! Two years ago when potato prices were soaring, his father sold \$5,000 worth of spuds from the home farm at Bird's Hill, eight miles out of Winnipeg. Like so many neighbors far and near, they expanded in those halcyon days and it is not so easy to adopt the turtle's defence now that the storm is on. Just how severely potato growers have been hit may be seen by these figures: in 1919 they were receiving as much as \$3.00 per bushel, which was of course a handsome advance over pre-war prices, but today 25c per bushel is the top quotation and buyers are not fussy about taking them at that.

Incidentally, growers of garden truck are in a worse plight still. Hundreds of tons of cabbages rotted on the ground in Kildonan and other Winnipeg suburbs, because the price of harvesting and marketing exceeded the offer made by dealers. Onions, which are to-day coming out of storage at 7c and 8c a pound, were sold last year for 1c to 1½c a pound at the time farmers were under the necessity of selling. And this happened within a couple of hours walk of the third largest city in Canada, admittedly over-crowded—looks as though the cherished protectionist theory about providing home markets for the farmer by building up cities needs a little overhauling. Maybe the difference between farmers' fall prices and cold storage spring prices suggests some other remedy.

To come back to DeVisser. It seemed to him time to start something. American buyers had placed orders for 50 car loads of those same cabbages which came to grief, at a price which would have been gravy for the growers, but the first eight cars were shipped in such bad condition that the remainder of the order was cancelled. The Milwaukee appetites, which had clamored vainly for sauerkraut, and which could have been persuaded to take boiled onions and kartoffel as well, went unsatisfied because Canadian growers were inexperienced shippers and had tried to work individually. Co-operation among vegetable growers had been

discussed in a desultory sort of way for three years but nothing had ever happened.

Began With U.F.M.

Among his other public duties, Mr. DeVisser finds time to be secretary of his U.F.M. local. At a meeting held on March 7, he caused to be put on the program a discussion on the co-operative marketing of potatoes. He prepared himself by getting into touch with a firm of vegetable brokers in Winnipeg, and estimating the net selling price for spuds shipped to American centres. After allowing for freight, insurance, duty, car heating and every other expense, he estimated that good export potatoes shipped over the line would still net 50c per bushel, or twice as much as Winnipeg would pay to the Bird's Hill farmer.

When that meeting broke up the local was committed to proceed with the organization of a co-operative marketing organization, which, it is hoped, will be in time province wide. In accordance with that expectation the organization which has been completed at subsequent meetings is styled the Manitoba Potato Growers' Co-operative Association Ltd. Its chief officers are W. J. Harrison, president; J. H. DeVisser, jr., secretary, and R. B. Andrews, manager. Incorporation for \$50,000 is under way at present. Five thousand shares are to be issued at a par value of ten dollars each. For the first shipping season car loads will be sold through Winnipeg brokers. After that the new company purposes maintaining its own selling agency on one of the larger United States markets, and the company plans to advertise Manitoba potatoes extensively in the leading produce journals.

Manitoba's Largest Potato Centre

Bird's Hill, the birth place of this new venture, is a splendid potato district. While it is in the Red River Valley the soil is not typical of that region. It is a rich, friable loam. Potato growing is so extensively engaged in that the portion of the crop destined for export will probably exceed 200 cars varying from 500 to 800 bushels per car. The neighboring Winnipeg market absorbs a large supply of early potatoes and for these the price is always good. Then comes the general crop and the collapse of price.

Bird's Hill growers have never promoted an export trade. The situation every year up to now has been this—if Winnipeg became flooded with potatoes from an outside point, local growers paid for their dependence on this limited market. It was clearly a case for the organization of a co-operative export business.

Will Not Pool Now

The potato shipping season is broken by cold weather into two distinct periods, the fall season, after the early potato trade is over until severe cold weather sets in, and again from spring till early summer. Eventually this fact may be recognized by pooling all the potatoes of a given grade shipped during each season, but for the time being no pooling will be attempted. The company will sell the cars on a straight commission basis, charging shareholders one per cent commission, and outsiders a slightly higher price. Shareholders will have a portion of the proceeds of their own cars set aside to be applied towards completing payment of shares not fully paid up. The principle of one man, one vote, is adhered to.

Owing to the varying local demand and the volume of potatoes sold at abnormally high prices early in the season, shareholders are not obligated to sell all their spuds through the association. The present great need is to make the foreign market available and teach growers how to present their produce so that it will be acceptable on that market. It is felt that if the outlet were enlarged the local situation will mend itself. At least the home market will be left alone until a position is established outside. A more profitable field of effort than disrupting the local connections which all growers have formed is to organize the garden truck trade for Yankee consumption. What has been said earlier in this article relative to onions and cabbages is more or less true of carrots and celery and other commodities which find favor among Red River gardeners.

Recognize Importance of Quality

The Manitoba association is fully alive to the importance of selling a quality article. All spuds are to be shipped in even weight sacks, stamped with the brand of the association. Department regulations are now being

formulated at Ottawa to govern grading. Until the government put a grader on the market, the association will pay for the services of one out of their own funds. The provincial government already provides inspectors for growing crops, whose duty it is to detect and report on potato diseases.

The Seed Business

Everyone who is familiar with agriculture in Great Britain knows how northern grown Scottish potato seed is esteemed. It is equally true on this continent that as one travels further south the inability of potato growers to produce vigorous, prolific, healthy seed becomes more marked. Iowa has to renew her seed every two or three years in order to keep up yields. Texas is obliged to import new seed every year. Minnesota, Maine and Michigan, the northernmost potato growing states, have capitalized this fact and around them the American potato industry now centres. Why should the Manitoba article not be prized even above the Minnesota Murphy? That's what DeVisser and his associates say. The seed potato business has made no headway in Western Canada because it has not been organized. Potato seed is a highly specialized product, which in order to be profitably sold requires a selling organization with a long arm and a bureau of information. As long as it is left to individual effort it will remain what it has been in the past—a classified-advertising and parcel-post proposition. Apart from the trade in certified seed potatoes, if a high enough standard is maintained by Dominion graders, No. 1 grade will make very acceptable commercial seed. The sky is the limit so far as the opportunities go in the seed potato business.

It remains yet to be seen if the ball which this local of the U.F.M. has started rolling will develop into an avalanche. The momentum it has gathered in the last three weeks looks as though Red River Valley potato growers at least are out to protect themselves from a recurrence of this year's experience. Already 100 cars, practically the entire Bird's Hill carry-over from last year, is assured for sale by the association. Potato growers in other Manitoba centres will await with interest the balance sheet following the first season's business.

Don't Waste Grain This Year Mr. Farmer!

DO YOU KNOW, Mr. Farmer, that every threshing machine wastes grain—unless it is equipped with The Grain Saving Wind Stacker? It's a fact—and it's your grain that's wasted—you're the one that loses. Why lose your grain when it can be saved?

You can't afford to waste grain this year. Don't do it! Demand The Grain Saving Wind Stacker. You or your thresherman can get it for any make of separator. Thousands in use.

Send us your thresherman's name and address and we'll tell him where he can get this marvelous conservator of grain. This is to your advantage—for a bushel saved is a bushel earned, and The Grain Saving Wind Stacker saves MANY bushels. Address Department C.

INDIANA MANUFACTURING CO.
INDIANAPOLIS, U.S.A.

THE GRAIN SAVING Wind Stacker

NOTICE

The Hudson's Bay Company offers for sale approximately 3,000,000 acres of Desirable Agricultural Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Various parcels may be leased for Hay and Grazing purposes, for three or five-year periods, at reasonable rentals. Hay Cutting Rights and Timber Permits are issued, and applications for Mining Leases will be considered. For full terms and particulars apply to Land Commissioner Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg



Wait for the man with the
Red River Special

He has the thresher that will make your yield bigger. It will save more of your grain and will run more steadily and not waste your time.

It makes money for you.
It saves the farmer's thresh bill.
It is the only thresher that thoroughly beats the grain out of the straw.
It does not wait for it to drop out as other makes do.

It has the Big Cylinder, the "Man Behind the Gun," the Beating Shakers, and the Graduated Adjustable Chaffer.

Roller bearings on both cylinder and wind stacker shafts save in power.
Wait until you can get the Red River Special to come and thresh your grain.

IT WILL SAVE YOUR THRESH BILL

You want the machine that makes you the most money.
The man with the Red River Special out-fits him.

Wait and get him. He'll save money for you.
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(In Continuous Business Since 1848)
Builders exclusively of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam and Oil-Gas Traction Engines.

Battle Creek, Michigan

Corn or Summerfallow?

Successful Alberta Farmer Convinced that the Time is Ripe for a General Adoption of Corn as a Cleaning Crop

AFTER four years of experimenting I am thoroughly convinced that the growing of fodder corn in place of a bare summerfallow will give enough better results for the following crop of grain to pay the extra expense, even when I do not get any corn to harvest. Each year I have secured better wheat following a corn crop than wheat on the bare summerfallow. The corn roots not only hold the soil from blowing while the land is being cultivated to destroy the weeds but also the next spring while the wheat is starting, and it also holds the snow on the field during the winter months. I am convinced that the earlier plowing of the land and the longer period it is cultivated and the extra amount of moisture the land absorbs by holding the snow on the land during the winter months accounts for the better grain crop the following year. I have been greatly surprised at the quality of the feed, as I find that cattle fed in the open will really gain flesh on the fodder without any grain ration.

The season of 1918 was so dry that the fodder did not grow to a sufficient height to pay to cut except in the low parts of the field, but it made a lot of good fall and winter feed for both horses and cattle, and although they ate it down quite close yet there were enough stubs left to hold the snow from blowing off the field and enough to hold the land from blowing, but not enough to interfere with the drill in seeding the grain crop.

The season of 1919 gave me an immense crop of fodder, as heavy as we could cut well with a grain binder, and while the stubs held the snow on the land they did not interfere with the drill in seeding the crop, and by cross-harrowing after the drills the stubs were lopped over so they did not interfere with the binders at harvest time. The 1920 crop was light on account of the late spring. I was very late in getting the crop in, and the yellow wire worms destroyed about half my first seeding. The seeding was begun about May 27 and not completed until June 20.

I cut what was seeded prior to June 15, and the balance of the field was pastured. When I quit plowing for corn I was about half through plowing a half-section, and I took the outfit off to plow another quarter-section and did not get back to plow the balance of the field until about July 20. There was a heavy growth of tumbling mustard on the land and we had to use chains and weed rods to drag them down. We worked the land down well after the plows, but when we came to harvest the wheat crop on the field last season, the corn land made fully double what the later plowing made. This demonstrates fully the benefits of early plowing.

The 1921 crop was seeded from May 8 to June 1 and all had ample time to make a good fodder crop but for the cutworms, which destroyed most of the last seeding and the high portions of the field which was planted first, indicating that they thrived best where there was the least moisture.

My original plan was to build trench

silos as soon as I had fully demonstrated that I could grow the fodder, but I have found it makes such excellent feed to simply cut it green with a grain binder and stook it in the field and feed direct from the stooks that I am not certain that it will pay to go to the expense of cutting the fodder and placing it in a silo for feeding to beef cattle in the open. Labor is very scarce and high priced just at the time the crop is cut. The butts of the stooks do not get sufficiently dried out in the stook to permit of stacking in large stacks, but if the weather remains favorable after the fall work is completed, a portion of the crop can be hauled in and ricked up in narrow ricks with the tops lapped together and the butts of the bundles left on the outside of the piles. In that way enough of the crop can be gathered to serve as a reserve lot when the snow gets too deep to haul to advantage direct from the stooks.

After the bulk of the crop has been hauled the cattle can be turned in the field to clean up what is left on the ground and nothing is lost. No stalks get too large for the cattle to chew them up and nothing is lost if fed in racks or on clean ground. When I have an abundance of fodder, so as to be able to feed all the cattle will eat, stock cattle as well as steers fed out in the open have gained in weight. A very small ration of corn fodder fed to cattle which have straw for their main ration serves to keep them in a good thriving condition, as it is just laxative enough to counteract the binding nature of the straw ration.

Feeders vs. Stockers

I have disposed of all my stock cattle and in the future will depend upon going on the market to buy what steers I have feed for when the fall rush of grass cattle is on. In that way I will avoid being caught with cattle and without feed. I will also avoid the great disadvantage of trying to feed steers among she-cattle. Ordinarily there is enough advance in the prices of beef from November until April 1 to pay a profit in feeding, and I am now convinced that I can take a good thrifty bunch of steers and by feeding all the fodder they will eat I can make them gain in weight as well as in price, and by buying what I require each fall I will avoid all bother with stock cattle during the summer season when the farm requires all my attention.

I have also found that the little flint squaw corn will ripen and will make a lot of very cheap hog feed by turning the hogs loose to do their own gathering, and while the corn lasts they will not bother anything else. I am planning to seed about one-third of my summerfallow land to squaw corn and the balance to Northwestern Dent for fodder. I find by only planting three kernels to the hill, then I use a check-row corn planter, that one bushel of squaw corn will seed about 11 acres and a bushel of the larger corn will seed about ten acres. Since the cutworms have proved a menace I will try wetting my seed with coal oil as I put it in the planter to see if that will not drive them off.



Who Will Finish First?

Now is the time to prepare for festivities of this kind. A few hills of Golden Bantam or Early Malcolm will demonstrate just how luscious sweet corn can be. Photo from J. C. Kemp, Saltcoats, Sask.

Easy Now to Rid Your Farm of Gophers

Wonderful Discovery by Noted Scientist Kills Every Gopher Within a Week's Time—Not a Poison.

Gophers cost farmers over two hundred millions of dollars a year, through the destruction of crops and damage to land. Farmers need no longer suffer this loss, because they can now kill off all the gophers on their farm in less than a week's time. This is possible through the remarkable discovery of E. R. Alexander, a chemist who has perfected a virus which kills gophers and rats as though by magic. This product is not a poison—it can be eaten by human beings or any animal on the farm as safely as their regular feed, but means quick, sure death to gophers.



This wonderful gopher virus, which is known as Alexander Gopher-Killer, is merely mixed with bread or meat scraps and placed where gophers, rats or mice can get to it. Within a few hours after a gopher has eaten Alexander Gopher-Killer he gets a high fever and suffers a terrible thirst. He leaves his pits and nesting holes and goes to the open field in search of pure air and running water.

It is a scientific fact that one gopher affects others and soon the whole colony dies. And though this virus is absolutely deadly to gophers—chickens, hogs, cattle or any farm animal can eat it and not be affected at all.

So confident is Mr. Alexander that Alexander Gopher-Killer will kill every gopher on your farm in less than a week's time that he offers to send, as an introductory offer, a regular \$4.00 tube for only \$2.00. Give it according to directions, and if at the end of a week's time you are able to discover any gophers, rats or mice on your farm your money will be refunded. A big Toronto bank guarantees that Mr. Alexander is reliable and will do as he says.

Just send money order, check or currency for \$2.00 to E. R. Alexander, Alexander Laboratories, 3026 Terminal, Toronto, Ont., and the tube will be mailed at once on the guarantee that if not absolutely satisfactory your money will be returned without question. Write today and stop your gopher losses now.—Advertisement.



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GEARS.

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They try others but all come back to Guide Classified ads.

Cultivation

Planting the rows about 42 inches apart is about the right distance to do the best job of cultivating. When the seed is drilled in one kernel every foot in the rows is about right. By using a cultivator with a two-inch shovel the land does not get so fine as to blow easily.

I prepare my land by double disking in the fall to cover all weed seeds, so that while I am seeding my grain in the spring the weed seeds and volunteer grain have an opportunity to germinate, and by starting all my force to plowing about May 1, and following the plows closely with the harrow and packer and having the planter follow up as closely as possible, the land is in fine condition to receive the seed, and by starting the harrows again as soon as the first weeds begin to break through the ground, the land can be kept free from weeds until the corn is sufficiently high to begin cultivating with a two-row cultivator.

Each cultivator will handle 100 acres of corn land very nicely, and allow the work to all be done when the top of the ground is sufficiently dried off after rains, so that the cultivation will destroy the weeds and not simply transplant them, as is the case when the land is wet after a rain.

If all the wheat farmers will get their summerfallow lands to producing feed for hogs and cattle they will find themselves in a much safer position than depending on a single crop, and the banks will gladly advance the money for buying cattle to feed for the man who has the feed produced.

Where it is too dry to depend on corn making a crop, it may pay to plant a small acreage of summerfallow land to sunflowers, as I am convinced they will make more feed on a very small amount of moisture than corn will, but a silo of some kind must be provided to put the sunflowers in. For this purpose the trench silo, as described by G. H. Hutton in The Guide issue of March 15, can be constructed with very little outlay of cash, and for the man who is going in for dairying I am convinced the silo plan is an economical one.—W. D. Trego.

Preparing the Seed Bed

The question of the preparation of the seed bed before the grain is sown, particularly the treatment to be given summerfallowed ground before seeding, is one which is of great importance to the farmers of Western Canada at the present time.

The experience of the past four years, with the high winds in May and June and resultant damage from soil drifting, has resulted in discrediting, to a large extent, methods which had previously been used extensively.

The action of the frost and winter winds on the surface of the summerfallow results in a breaking up of the surface of the ground into very fine soil particles and leaves it in ideal condition for wind damage which is evidenced in the amount of soil which has drifted from the surface of the summerfallow this past winter, in districts where the snowfall has been light.

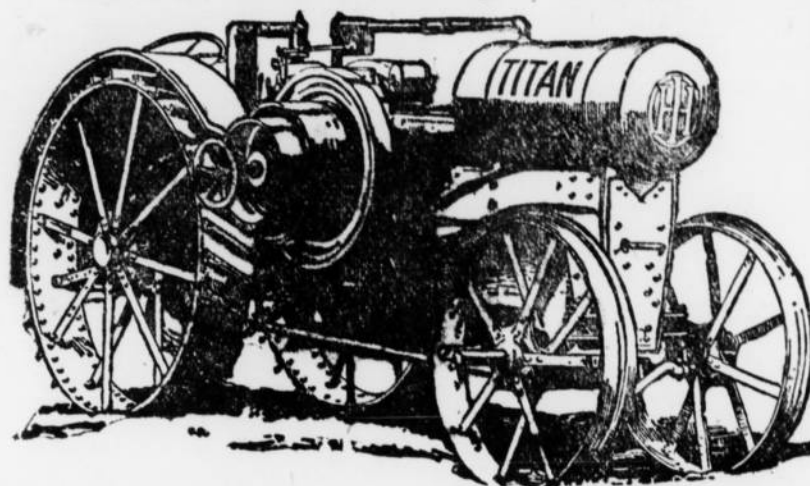
The using of the disc harrow and smoothing harrow on such land before seeding tends to accentuate rather than remedy this condition. Both these implements tend to make the soil fine, and, for this reason, their use should be largely avoided in the preparation of the seed bed in the case of summerfallowed ground.

The use of the duckfoot cultivator with the narrowest teeth, ahead of the drill, has in the past four years given



A. N. Benson grew this 135-bushel crop of Leader oats at Conquest, Sask., in 1919.

Of Course You Heard About It— —and Possibly You Bought



—but

if you have a neighbor who does not take this paper, do him a favor and tell him that the price of the—

Titan 10-20 Tractor

has been reduced \$270, and that if he will order a tractor now, for delivery before May 1st, 1922, he will get a 3-furrow tractor plow absolutely free, f. o. b. Hamilton, Canada. In case he already has a suitable tractor plow we will substitute a tractor disk harrow.

—and you won't forget to tell him that the Titan 10-20 tractor operates successfully on kerosene and is fully equipped with all essential attachments, including *friction clutch pulley, fenders, platform, throttle-governor, adjustable drawbar, angle lugs, brakes.*

Everybody knows the Titan 10-20 and it is hard to find a Titan owner who does not speak of his tractor in the highest terms. It is well-liked because it is durable, it is easy to start, it gives very little trouble, and it is economical to run because it is a kerosene tractor. At the present low price, with a plow thrown in free, it is a power farming combination which has no equal on the market.

—and don't forget that the closing date for the free plow is May 1st, 1922, so get your order in at once. See the dealer or write the nearest branch house.

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WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER

Shipped direct to
Western Farmers

WE are shipping choice re-cleaned White Blossom Sweet Clover to Western Farmers at \$6.00 per bus., f.o.b. Stouffville, Ontario. Bags extra at 40c.

This Clover will not winter kill like other clovers. It grows early in spring and very fast, making an abundance of hay if cut between June 15 and July 1. For pasture it surpasses all other clovers and will grow and do well on almost any soil.

Sow from 15 to 20 pounds to the acre.

Order immediately for this spring planting. We will be pleased to mail samples and quote price delivered your station.

TODD & COOK

Seed Merchants

STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

Reference: The Bank of Nova Scotia,
Stouffville, Ont.

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Government of Alberta

To the Farmers of Alberta---

The above Service respectfully requests that you make your requirements known, for Spring and Summer workers, as soon as possible.

The Service has offices at Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and Drumheller.

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CIGARETTES

Superb Quality
Finest Workmanship
Greatest Value
in the World

10 for 18¢
20 " 35¢
And in tins
of 50 & 100

the best results in preparing a good seed bed and yet leaving the ground in such condition that it will withstand the action of the spring winds. By setting the cultivator well into the soil the teeth bring to the surface the moist soil from below the surface. This soil is in a more granular condition and is better suited to withstand the action of the wind than the disintegrated surface soil which has passed through the winter. This disintegrated soil is largely removed from the surface by the action of the cultivator which allows it to sift down to replace the moist soil brought up by the cultivator teeth.

The drill should follow the cultivator fairly closely in order that as little drying out as possible may take place. The hoe drill has been used with satisfaction in seeding summerfallowed ground by farmers in this district who state that the damage from drifting was much lessened when it was used.

The preparation of stubble ground for crop is an entirely different matter and as there is almost invariably sufficient roots and stubble present in the soil to prevent drifting it may be treated much differently from the fallow.

The main consideration is to secure a good, firm, mellow seed bed, and with this object in view the treatment to be recommended where oats or barley are to be seeded is to plow the stubble as early as possible in spring.

After plowing work the ground into a mellow condition with either the cultivator or the disc. Both implements may be used to advantage where the disc tends to make the soil too fine.

The use of the smoothing harrow as a cultivating implement cannot be recommended at seeding time. Its only value is when it is necessary to get the land into such a condition that the drill can work properly and place the seed at a uniform depth.

The use of the packer, either before or after the drill, has not given sufficiently increased returns to justify the expense of using this implement.—N. D. McKenzie.

Scarifying Sweet Clover

Q.—I have about 50 bushels of white sweet clover which I grew, and wish to sow next spring. Would you please be good enough to tell me whether I must hull it and scarify it, or whether I might sow it without either treatment, as I have no means of doing it? Is there a scarifier offered on the market? If so, can you tell me the approximate cost?—J.C.W., Sask.

A.—In order to put the seed in good shape for quick germination, it may be hulled and scarified. You can use the seed without hulling it to sow for pasture purposes. The principles involved in this is that the clover having the hulls on it may live over one season in the ground before germinating, thus giving you a fresh supply of plants the second spring to continue the stand. There will probably be enough seeds with the hulls removed to give you a stand the first year if you seed it extra heavy, say half a bushel per acre by weight, that is, 30 pounds per acre. The Birdsell Manufacturing Company, South Bend, Indiana, manufacture a complete line of clover hullers. Their smallest size would cost about \$300, or possibly a little more with the duty and freight added. P. E. Jensen, Nevada, Iowa, manufactures the Ames hulling and scarifying machine at \$85, f.o.b. Nevada. This would amount to somewhere around \$140 here.

Everbearing Strawberries

Q.—Do you think Everbearing strawberries would thrive here? Will they come up another year or are they only an annual sort of berry? If they are perennials what sort of care would they require over winter? Different people here have tried the ordinary varieties of strawberries and they have winter killed even when covered with straw.—Mrs. W.W.P., Alta.

A.—The Everbearing strawberry is a perennial and should be grown in practically the same way as the June bearing varieties. They should be hardy at Edgerton as they have been proven successful in localities where winter-killing is a more serious problem than it is in your district. It is possible to kill plants by smothering them with too much straw. Four to five inches, put on after the ground is frozen is sufficient. Most failures with strawberries are due to planting them in exposed spots.

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Standard for over 75 years



No work that you farmers do is too rough for clothes made out of Stifel's Indigo Cloth.

All Overalls, Jumpers and Work Clothes made of this cloth last longer, wash better and keep their "looks."

See that you get it. Look for this boot shaped trade mark stamped on the back of the cloth.



Garments sold by dealers everywhere—We are makers of the cloth only.

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Get your Kirsin this month on smashing easy terms. Try it 30 days FREE! If satisfied, just pay a little each month, taking a year to pay. If not, return at our expense. Money refunded. No risk to you.

Kirsin ONE MAN Stump Puller

Weights less—costs less. Greater power, speed and strength. Lasts longer! A few pounds' pull on handle exerts tons on stump. One man alone handles biggest, toughest stumps—quick, easy, cheap! Free Book gives full details—shows One-Man and Horse Power Models. Smashing special offer posturally withdrawn after time limit expires. Write today.

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Fire and Hail
The Agricultural Insurance
Company Limited

BELL & MITCHELL LTD.
GENERAL AGENTS REGINA

Net Return for Grain

Q.—If A shipped 1,207 bushels and 24 pounds of barley for a distance of 70 miles west of Winnipeg, on the C.P.R., on December 1, 1920, through an elevator company, and the barley remained in store until June 14, 1921, and A then sold it for 80c, how much cash should he receive after paying freight, weighing, inspection, storage and elevator charges? Also, how much should each of the above charges amount to?

A.—We have taken as the shipping point the town of Bagot, which is 71 miles West of Winnipeg, and have taken it for granted that the grain would be in transit for fifteen days before arriving at a terminal elevator. The shipper would also be entitled to ten days' free storage on arrival there, so that on this basis terminal storage would not commence until December 25, and as the barley was sold on June 14, there would be 170 days' storage, amounting to \$68.41. The freight (including weighing and inspection charges), would amount to \$140; interest on same at 7 per cent (180 days) would be \$4.84; elevator charges for handling, \$21.12; commission of one cent per bushel, \$12.08; and bank charge for remittance (one-eighth of one per cent), 94c; which make a total of \$247.38. Owing to the weight of the barley being under the minimum weight of the car, which is 60,000 pounds, we have estimated the freight on this basis. The gross proceeds from sale would equal \$966; with the expenses deducted would leave a balance due the shipper of \$718.62.

Fair Rental

Q.—I propose to rent my farm. To what would I be entitled, based on crop shares, under the following arrangements:

1. What would be my share if I have the land all plowed?
2. Where the land is not plowed?
3. When the land is plowed and the seed furnished?
4. When the land is not plowed but the seed is supplied?
5. In all the above cases, who should pay for the threshing?—L. J. A., Man.

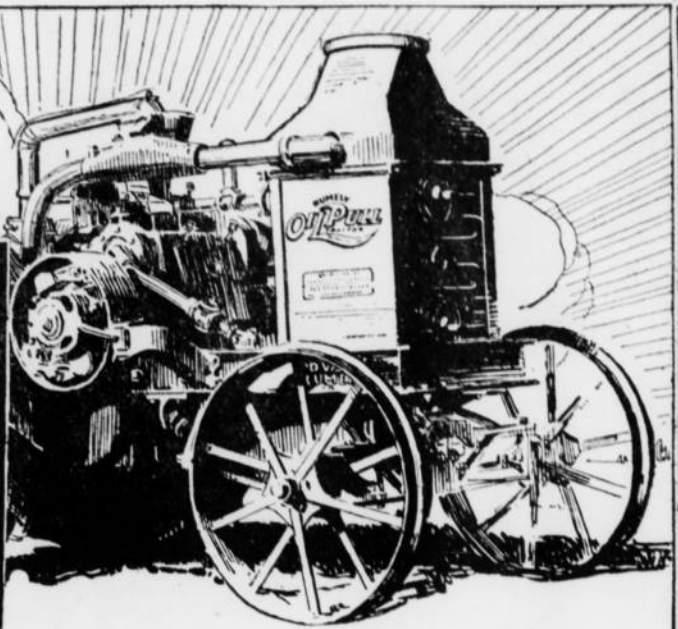
A.—Land in general is usually rented on either the one-half or one-third share basis. Under ordinary circumstances the land is plowed in the fall, and if a tenant who rents a farm finds it ready for seeding in the spring, he is then under obligation to plow as many acres for the next year as he finds when taking possession. Plowing costs on an average about \$1.50 per acre, and this would be about 1-12th of the total cost of producing an acre of small grain. If the tenant takes the land plowed and leaves it unplowed, he should receive 1-12th less for his share than otherwise. Under the ordinary one-third share lease the owner furnishes only the land and pays the taxes on the land and the insurance on the buildings. The tenant furnishes all the labor and seed and pays all the threshing and twine expenses. Unless the haul is a long one the tenant also delivers the owner's grain to the elevator free of charge. Under these conditions he gets two-thirds of the crop, but if he should find the land plowed and should leave it unplowed, his share of the crop on the basis of his expense should be approximately 7-12ths, or possibly one-half. If the land is not plowed and the tenant leave none plowed, he should get two-thirds, but if he finds the land unplowed and leaves it plowed after taking off a crop he should receive 1-12th more or three-fourths instead of two-thirds. If the owner furnishes the seed and agrees to pay one-half of the threshing and twine bill, it is customary for him to get one-half of the grain delivered at the elevator. This is on the condition that the land is plowed when the tenant gets it. If the land is not plowed the owner should get 5-12ths and the tenant 7-12ths of the grain produced.

Sixty-Day Oats

Q.—Sixty Day oats are recommended for use in this district as the land is new, the season short, and the land inclined to be level and wet with poor drainage at present. Please give me some idea of their feeding value compared to the big oats, and when best to sow them, and market value? Our land is new here in the Porcupine Soldiers' Settlement, and the straw of the big oats grow very rank and the stock are not very fond of it.—A.E.H., Prairie River, Sask.

A.—Under your conditions Sixty Day oats might be well worth trying. Their feeding value is fully equal to that of the other varieties. Just how the marketing organizations would receive them

The 4 VITAL FACTORS of Cheapest Tractor Power



Cheap Power Is No Longer a Problem

In the OilPull the problem of producing cheapest power for farm work has been solved, by combining the Four Vital Factors. These are: (1) Lowest Fuel Cost. (2) Lowest Upkeep Expense. (3) Longest Life. (4) Reasonable Price.

As proof, the OilPull has the following records to its credit: (1) Holder of all National Fuel Economy records for 10 years. (2) Investigations show upkeep cost of only 50% of the Government's national average. (3) OilPulls average 10 years and more of service. (4) Reasonable Price.

In no other tractor will you find these four combined.

OILPULL TRACTOR

"The Cheapest Farm Power"

The OilPull has always been a *quality* machine. It has always been a bona fide *oil-burner*. These features have helped it establish its wonderful record. But of greatest significance has been *Triple Heat Control*—a wonderful, scientific, oil-burning system now perfected and used in all OilPulls. See what it does: Gets the power out of cheap kerosene. Absolutely controls temperature of motor. Prevents freezing. Prevents overheating. Makes possible our bona fide guarantee to burn kerosene successfully, under all conditions and at all loads up to full rated brake horse power.

Send Coupon for Free Books

There is an OilPull that will make money for you. The Advance-Rumely dealer in your section will demonstrate it to you. Meanwhile write for catalog and special booklet on Triple Heat Control.

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER COMPANY, Inc.

Saskatoon, Sask. Calgary, Alta. Regina, Sask. Winnipeg, Man.



Served from 30 Branch Offices and Warehouses
The Advance-Rumely line includes kerosene tractors, steam engines, grain and rice threshers, alfalfa and clover hullers, husker shredders, and farm trucks

ADVANCE-RUMELY



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A gallon of cheap kerosene contains more actual power than a gallon of expensive gasoline. The problem is to get the hidden power out of cheap kerosene. Triple Heat Control is a scientific system of oil burning that positively *DOES* get the power out.

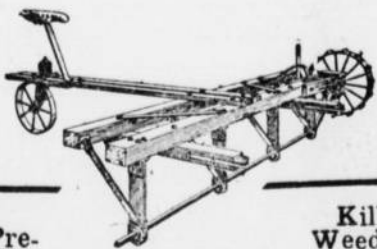
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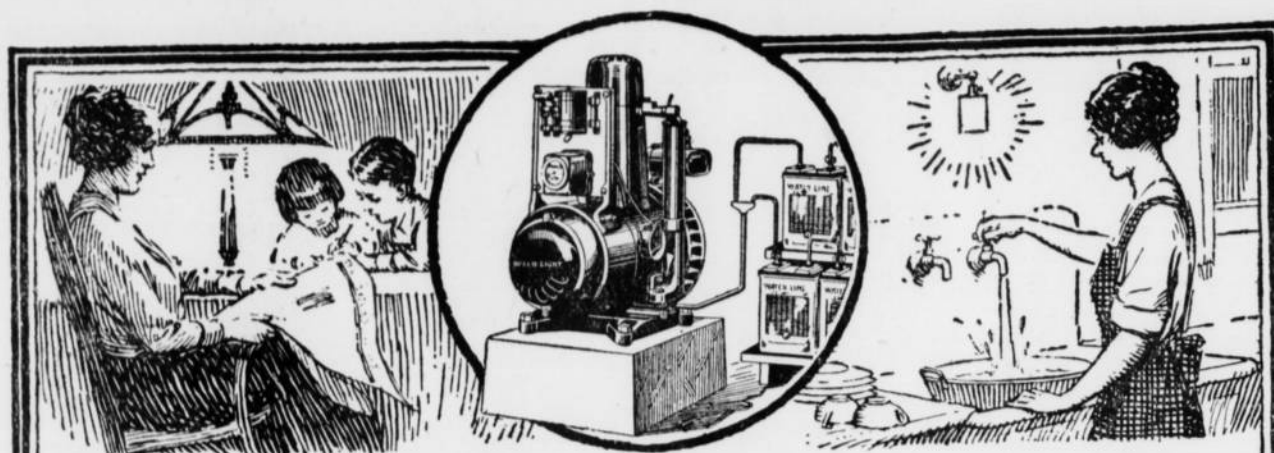
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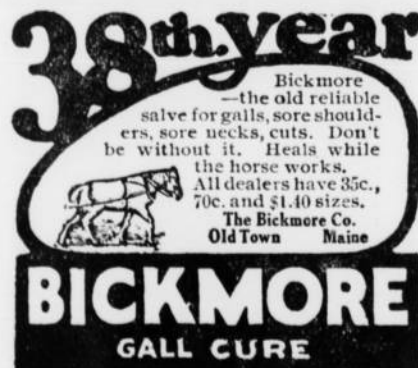
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here in Canada is another question. They do not make the good appearance which is made by the large, white oats. The grain is very small in comparison with the Banner and is of a distinct yellow color. So far as actual feeding value is concerned, however, they are first class. This variety constitutes the leading type for the Mississippi Valley region in the United States. It is liked there because it does not lodge on the rich corn ground as readily as late oats, and it ripens early enough to miss such things as hot, dry weather, hail and rust which often occur in mid season in that country.

Seeding Grass Among Stumps

Q.—Would you be good enough to recommend some sort of grass suitable for hay and pasture? The land is high black loam, clay subsoil. Hay is wanted for cattle feed. I have several acres of heavy poplar bush which I am cutting this winter. Is there any grass that could be seeded among the stumps that would give a good growth so that it could be burned each year to keep down the second growth till the stumps would rot? Stumps are from six to 18 inches.—F.M.P., Sask.

A.—You would have a good chance to secure a stand by seeding a mixture consisting of brome grass and sweet clover among your stumps, at the rate of about 12 pounds of brome grass and four or five pounds of sweet clover per acre. If this land can be pastured with sheep or some sharp hoofed stock for a time after seeding in order to work the seed into the ground, it would be a good thing. The chief difficulty in securing a stand of grass where the seed is scattered on the surface, is that the seeds sprout slightly with the first rain and then are dried out by the sun and wind before they can attach a root to the soil.

Russian Thistles

Q.—Would you please advise me the best way to work 80 acres of summerfallow in the spring to get the Russian thistle seeds killed before sowing to wheat. I was thinking of giving it a double stroke of the harrows, then leave it for about ten days, then if the thistle seeds started, to give it a light double discing, seed to wheat immediately after the discing and one stroke of the harrows after seeding. I might say that the Russian thistle is the worst weed we have to contend with in this district. Could you please let me know what time in the spring these Russian thistles seeds start to sprout. Is from the fifth to tenth of May a good time to sow wheat? There are a number of farmers saying here that sowing wheat in April is not so good as later sowing in May. This 80 acres of summerfallow is in good shape now and clean from any kind of weeds, I would like to work it to keep down the Russian thistles while the crop is growing.—J.A., Sask.

A.—Unfortunately the Russian thistles do not come up early enough in the spring to permit of them being cultivated out before seeding wheat, if you are to get the wheat in on time. There are two methods, however, which can be used for combating this pest. You can harrow the land in the spring in order to bring up the thistles as early as possible, and then wait until they have come up and destroy them with a cultivator and harrow again previous to seeding. This would delay your seeding until quite late, and might interfere with securing a good crop. Another plan would be to harrow the land, and seed immediately to wheat, just as early in the spring as possible. The wheat should be several inches high by the time the thistles appear, at which time you can drag the thistles out with a spike tooth or spring tooth harrow if you have one, and destroy them without hurting the grain. The time of seeding which gives best results for wheat, varies almost every season according to the rainfall conditions for that season, but as an average, date-of-seeding tests have shown that it pays to put the summerfallow crop in within the first two weeks after the season opens up, or, in other words, as soon as the land can be put into condition for seeding. This, you will understand, is an average result, and may not apply to any one season. For example, in 1920 late seeding was best in many localities, due to the distribution of the rainfall. In order to prevent the thistles from blowing over your fallow in the fall and seeding it down, it would be a fine thing for your neighborhood to co-operate in eradicating the thistles which come up in the stubble while they are green, and making them up into stacks for hay. These



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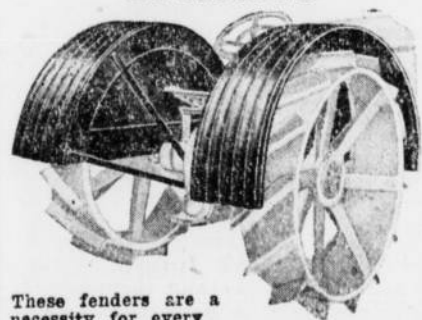
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stacks of green thistles will serve as hay to winter a good many head of livestock, and the thistles that are put in the stack while they are green will be out of consideration so far as blowing about and seeding the land down is concerned. Of course, there is sufficient seed on the side branches which will not be cut, to seed down the stubble land, but cutting them for hay will protect the fallows in the neighborhood.

Using Power Jack

Q.—What are the advantages of using a power jack? Does it use up power?—G.H.O., Sask.

A.—The use of a power jack has very few advantages. It affords a simple means of obtaining variations in speed without changing the pulleys on the engine or power driven machine, and the weight of the pulleys connected to the jack give a certain momentum to the belt similar in action to a heavy fly-wheel. Apart from these advantages there is a positive disadvantage to the fact that the jack consumes some power. If the jack has bevel gears it will probably consume at least 10 per cent of the total power transmitted through it.

Alfalfa

Q.—I have about an acre of well summerfallowed land, (this would be termed medium soil), which I intend seeding to alfalfa this spring. What is the best variety for this locality? How much should be sown per acre? Should it be sown with a nurse crop? Where can I get the proper inoculation for alfalfa? When is the best time to seed alfalfa? Should it be cut this year? Would it be advisable to cover with well rotted manure next fall?—F.E.M., Sask.

A.—The Grimm variety of alfalfa is considered to be the hardiest and best variety for Saskatchewan conditions. There are two other varieties of alfalfa, namely, Baltic and Cossack, which have given quite encouraging results. Sow about ten pounds of alfalfa per acre with a bushel of wheat, oats or barley. The oats may be cut for sheaf feed, so as to get them off the ground feed early and permit the alfalfa to go into winter in good condition. If a nurse crop is used it is important that the seeding be done quite early, say before the middle of May. The alfalfa should go into winter with from six inches to a foot of stubble or growth, and should therefore not be cut during the first season. The chief advantage of a nurse crop is that it gives you some return during the first year and also helps to prevent soil blowing or soil crusting when the alfalfa is very small. The chief disadvantage, of course, is that the nurse crop might take too great a percentage of the moisture. In order to get the advantage without taking too great a risk, it is generally advised to cut down the rate of seeding of the grain crop as above stated, to not more than a bushel per acre. Alfalfa can be top dressed nicely after the second year, but it is not a good plan to top dress it in the fall of the first year unless you can use well rotted manure and spread it very thin. Large lumps or masses applied to the field would smother the young plants. The seed should be inoculated either by the use of commercial bacteria cultures which can be obtained from any of the seed companies, or by the use of soil from an old field which is known to have nodules on the roots of the plants. Those nodules contain bacteria and indicate that the soil is well supplied.



A. G. Shoof, Hallgarth, Sask., adopted this baby moose. Seem to get along well enough together!

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Life in the country is ideal—it is man's natural mode of existence. It is especially ideal where an automobile links the life of the country with the luxuries of the city. Motoring to the city is a frequent and profitable outing for the farmer and his family. But motoring has its drawbacks. One of them is Tire Trouble. The farmer who is "in luck" can motor to the city and back again with no Tire Trouble at all, if his wheels are tired with



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THEN SAY—
"Six-Three"; "Four-Two";
"Nine-Five"



The Kellogg transmitter changes mechanical sound waves to electrical sound waves accurately, and the Kellogg receiver again changes the electrical sound waves to mechanical sound waves that are clear and distinct.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Business and Finance

Bank Officials Charged

THE merger of the Merchants Bank and the Bank of Montreal has been approved by the Dominion government, and the first named institution has passed out of existence, the Bank of Montreal having acquired all its assets and assumed its liabilities. Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, in recommending approval of the merger, said that while there were objections to a reduction of the number of chartered banks owing to the impression in the public mind that competition would be restricted, he believed that the amalgamation was the best available means of dealing with the situation which had arisen.

On March 24, criminal proceedings were commenced by an official of the finance department against Sir H. Montagu Allan, formerly president of the Merchants Bank, and D. C. Macarow,

formerly general manager of that institution. Summonses were issued by Judge Cusson, at Montreal, and both relate to the monthly returns made by the bank to the Dominion government. The charge against Sir Montagu Allan is for having falsely and negligently concurred in the preparation of the October financial statement made by the Merchants bank to the Department of Finance, which did not show the bank's rest was impaired. The charge against Mr. Macarow is for having falsely and wilfully made a deceptive return to the federal government on the bank's standing.

Both of the accused pleaded not guilty and enquete was set for March 31.

Ontario's Provincial Taxes

Succession duties are now the chief source of revenue in Ontario. From

this source \$4,727,657 of revenue was derived in the fiscal year ended October 31 last. The next largest sources of revenue were motor vehicles \$2,945,360; lands and forest \$2,885,829 (in addition to \$1,149,919 counted as capital income); provincial secretary's department \$2,530,952 and corporations tax \$3,099,469.

In his budget speech Hon. Peter Smith pointed out that the new census would bring an increase in the federal subsidy.

Income Tax Questions

Q.—Is the United Grain Growers' dividend exempt from income tax?

A.—It is exempt from normal tax, but not from the surtax which is paid by those having an income exceeding \$5,000. Canadian companies pay a tax at the rate of 10 per cent. on all profits over \$2,000, so that this income has already been taxed when it reaches the shareholder. Dividends from Canadian companies must, however, be shown as

income in the return. The deduction is made on the fourth page of the form when the amount payable is calculated.

Q.—Are municipal taxes exempt from income tax?

A.—Municipal taxes paid upon property used for the production of the income, such as a farm or business property, are an expense of doing business and as such should be shown on page three of the report among the deductions claimed. Municipal taxes on vacant property are not allowed as a deduction from the income derived from the chief business, trade, profession or occupation of the taxpayer, but they are allowed as a deduction from income from other sources. Municipal taxes paid on a dwelling house owned and occupied by the taxpayer are not allowed as a deduction.

Q.—I invested \$500 in December 1920 in war savings certificates. How should these be dealt with regarding income tax, as I will receive no interest until maturity in 1923?

A.—The interest should not be reported until it is received.

Penalties Reduced

Q.—Has the Income Tax Act been changed during the past year?

A.—The only change made is in regard to the penalties imposed for neglecting to make returns, for understating the income and for being late in making payment. The very extreme penalties provided for in 1920 have been modified considerably. Under the present law the following penalties are imposed:

(a) If your return is not in the hands of the Inspector of Taxation for your district by April 30, five per cent. (but not more than \$500) is added to your tax. In the case of companies, executors, trustees, guardians and employers, the penalty is \$10 for each day of default, but not more than \$50.

(b) If you send in with your return less than one-fourth of the tax as estimated by yourself, or if you are late in making any payment, then, beside the six per cent. regularly charged on deferred instalments, additional interest will be charged at four per cent. per annum on the deficiency.

(c) If the government asks you for further information and you are late in sending it, or if you fail to keep such adequate records and accounts as the finance minister may prescribe, you may be fined \$25 for each day of default.

(d) A false statement may be punished with a fine of \$10,000 and six months' imprisonment.

Q.—My brother and myself are supporting our mother, who is a widow. Are we, or either of us, entitled to the exemption of \$2,000 allowed to persons supporting a parent?

A.—The department will not allow either of you the exemption of \$2,000. The law only allows this exemption to a person who is the sole support of the dependent. As you are supporting your mother between you, neither is the sole support.

Income Tax Information

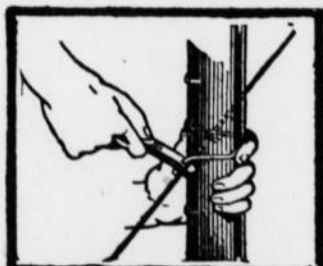
The Income Tax and the Individual, is the title of a very useful booklet published by the Royal Trust Co. which can be obtained free of charge from the offices of the company at Winnipeg, Calgary or Edmonton. Besides giving a very clear explanation of the act, this booklet contains a complete copy of the act itself.

Dominion Income Tax, Questions and Answers, published by Canadian Debentures Corporation Limited, 36, King street East, Toronto, gives a full and simple explanation of the federal income tax in question and answer form. This booklet, which may be obtained free of cost by anyone applying for it, will be found very useful in making out returns and calculating the tax payable.

Provincial Income Taxes

The bill introduced into the Manitoba legislature providing for a provincial income tax has been withdrawn as a result of the defeat of the government. The Alberta government has a provincial income tax under consideration, but no action was taken at the recent session of the House, the attorney-general announcing that a conference would first be held with the federal authorities with a view to making arrangements by which the federal and provincial income taxes could be collected together.

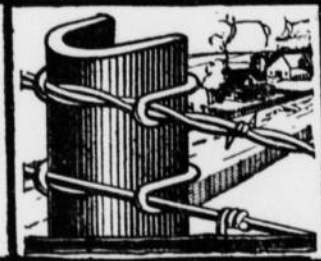
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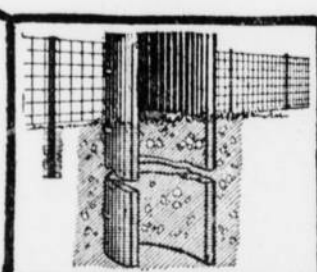
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Why Eat Embalmed Beef?

Will You Get Your Meat Ration out of a Salt Pork Barrel or Bully Beef Tins This Summer?—With a Little Neighborly Co-operation Fresh Beef Throughout the Hot Weather is Within the Reach of All

THE problem of supplying fresh meat to the family is always a vexing one in the summer time on farms situated at a distance from town. The same thing yesterday, today and forever on a plate does not appeal to anyone at any time, least of all in broiling weather. The occasional slab of cow from the local butcher's is the only relief on many farms from the eternal monotony of preserved meat. Why it should be so it is hard to say. The writer knows of only three reasons why a beef ring will not work in every little corner of these three provinces; first, if there are no cattle; second, if there are no neighbors; third, if the neighborhood spirit is such that they prefer a pirate's diet to composing petty local feuds and co-operating for the benefit of all.

Many rings have been operating successfully for years, and the next few summers will, undoubtedly, see an extended application of this effective plan of giving the farmer a summer meat ration as good as can be procured anywhere.

The plan in general is for 20 farmers to form an association. In each one of 20 successive weeks, each member in turn furnishes one animal. Twenty is a very convenient number, as a carcass can be readily cut into 20 roasts, 20 boiling pieces and 20 steaks. In each week each member would have one each of these cuts. One member is appointed butcher, and for a stated fee, slaughters, divides the carcass and keeps the butcher's record, so that in a season each member receives in rotation cuts from every part of the animal. A 20-member ring would operate for 20 weeks, usually beginning with the hot weather of May 1-15 and continuing through the harvest to September 15-30, when the meat is most needed on account of extra harvest help.

For a 20-member ring the animals supplied should dress between 400 and 600 pounds, or a live weight of not over 1,000 pounds. This would give each family from 20 to 30 pounds of beef in a week. An exceptionally large household could take two shares and supply two animals.

Organization

Organization of beef rings should take place in the winter or spring, so that members have plenty of time in which to purchase and fit the animals which represent their respective contributions. This usually devolves upon

one or two leading spirits, who have to call a meeting and draw up a set of rules under which to operate. At each annual meeting a price should be set, based on the dressed weight of cattle supplied. Each member is then credited at that price with the weight of the animal he supplies and charged at the same price for all meat which he receives, settlement being usually made from the butcher's accounts at the close of the season. Some rings demand that all animals supplied up to the second week in June be stall-fed. If that provision is exacted, members furnishing animals thus fitted should be granted a higher rate because of the extra cost of production. A premium of from two to three cents would be fair, depending upon the cost of feeds.

The animal to be slaughtered should be delivered to the butcher 12 hours before slaughtering, and should receive no food for 24 hours before the time set for killing, although they may be allowed water in unlimited quantity. A popular practice is to kill on Friday evening, leave the beef hanging over night to cool, cut the carcass up Saturday morning and roasts will thereby be available for Sunday dinner. To facilitate delivery, three or four farmers living in one direction could call for and deliver meat in turn.

Dividing the Carcass

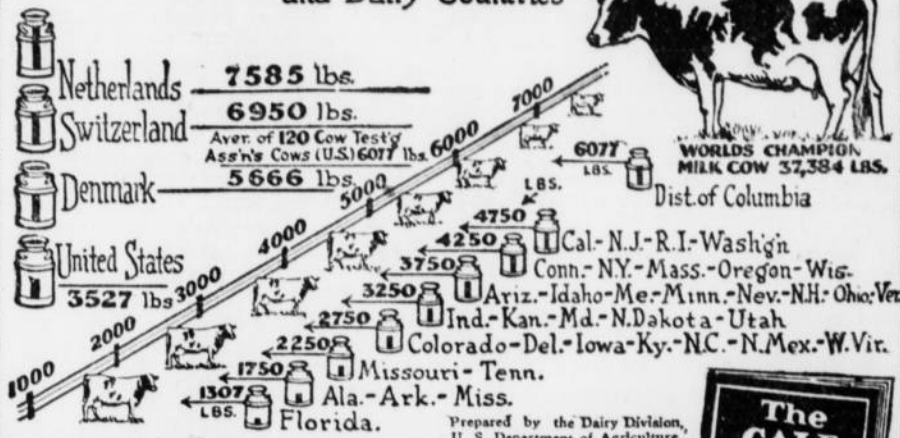
The accompanying illustration shows a satisfactory method of dividing one side of the carcass, the other side to be divided in exactly the same manner. It will be noted that each side furnishes 21 cuts. The large rump cuts are each divided into ten steaks, each member receiving one steak a week. Ten of the other pieces from each side are suitable for roasts, while the ten cheaper cuts make boiling pieces. This allows from the whole carcass for one roast, one boil and one steak for each member each week. For the first week the following division is very satisfactory:

	Roast	Boil
First member	1	13
Second member	2	14
Third member	3	19
Fourth member	4	16
Fifth member	5	17
Sixth member	6	18
Seventh member	7	15
Eighth member	8	12
Ninth member	9	20
Tenth member	10	11

The same division would be maintained in succeeding weeks, excepting

PRODUCTION of MILK

Of the Average Cow in the United States and Dairy Countries



Not More Cows—But Better Cows

Compare the average yearly milk production in the United States, of 3,527 lbs. per cow, with that of other countries shown above. You will see at a glance that one of the greatest means of increasing dairy profits is in obtaining better cows.

The cheapest and best way of getting better cows is to raise them. Use a good bull, keep the best calves from your best cows and raise them on De Laval skim-milk, which is a splendid feed when properly fed. In this way you can improve your herd at very little cost.

A De Laval Separator is valued chiefly because it separates cream—a cash crop—better, quicker, cheaper and without waste. But of almost equal importance is the skim-milk it gives, which will replace your present cows with better cows; or as Pren Moore of the University of Idaho says, "when fed to laying hens will bring you as much money as the original butter-fat;" while it is without equal for growing pigs.

Milk, butter, eggs, poultry and pork, the best paying crops—a De Laval helps make them possible and more profitable.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Limited
MONTREAL PETERBOROUGH WINNIPEG
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Sooner or later you will use a
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Cream Separator and Milker



FREE! This little booklet tells you how to raise fine calves on De Laval separated skim-milk. It is simple and practical. Sent free on request to your nearest De Laval office.



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The policy of the Company is to give absolute satisfaction to both producer and consumer, and this can only be accomplished through fair and equitable treatment and the maintaining of a high standard of quality.

These high ideals we have placed before us as a ruling principle and we ask your support so that we may prove our ability to make good.

SHIP YOUR CREAM TO US!

City Dairy Limited Winnipeg Manitoba

Don't Buy New Grain Drills

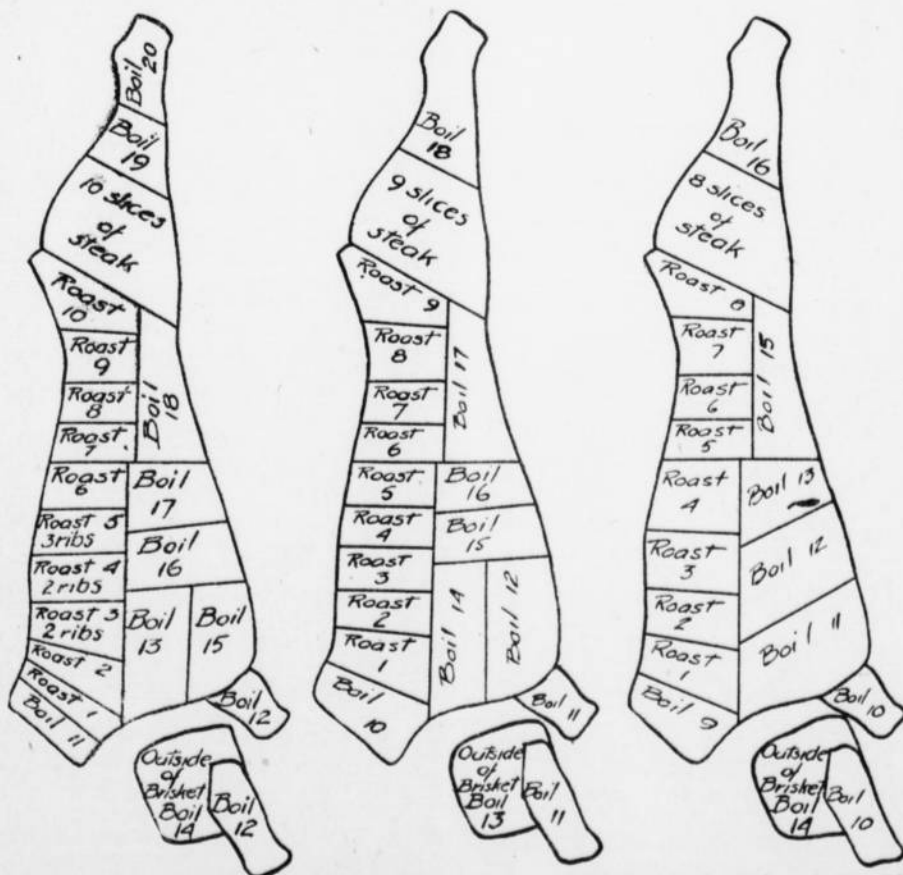


The Fifield Roller Bearing Attachment will make old double-disc drills do as good work, pull easier, make less noise, and last as long as new drills will without them. Easily attached to all makes of double-disc drills. They are adjustable, and are guaranteed to keep the forward edges of the discs in proper contact regardless of wear and to work properly in any soil.

Price \$30 per Set of 20, f.o.b. Abbey, Sask.

In ordering give make of drill and numbers on front and rear disc boot castings. Orders Filled Promptly. Manufactured exclusively by the

Fifield Manufacturing Co., Abbey, Sask.



These three drawings illustrate convenient methods of cutting beef up for rings with respectively 20, 18 and 16 members. In each case every member gets one roast, one boil and one steak each week.

PURITY

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Is the Essence of all That is Best
in Tea

"To Taste is to Believe"

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The "Chaffless Coffee"*
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Gold Coin Club

Open to Guide Boys and Girls, 12 to 16 Years Old

The Grain Growers' Guide requires Junior Representatives in every district in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Any boy or girl between the ages of 12 and 16 is eligible for the appointment.

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The position of Junior Representative is agreeable and will bring good cash returns to those who undertake it. It requires but a portion of the spare time of any healthy boy or girl.

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The Guide has laid out a complete plan covering the work of a Junior Representative, and is in a position to practically assure any boy or girl who follows this plan a cash return of at least \$10.00 within the next four weeks. If you feel that you would like this money, it will cost you nothing to find out.

Send This Coupon—We'll Send the Plan

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Gentlemen: I would like to have \$10.00 within the next four weeks, and on the understanding that this creates no obligation on my part, I would like to have your Complete Plan for Guide Junior Representatives.

NAME..... AGE.....
POST OFFICE..... PROV.....

that in the second week No. 2 would have the cuts which No. 1 had the preceding week, other members likewise moving one up on the roster. This would progress in this manner till ten weeks had elapsed, by which time half the members had finished the half carcass, when the whole proceedings would be repeated for the remaining ten weeks.

It does not matter much how the meat is cut, provided the same division is adhered to every week. Some effort should be made to see that in the week in which a member gets a poor roasting piece he also receives a good boiling

debt to the beef ring. Adjustments can be made at that time by cash payment. Obviously, in the example we have taken, where every man contributes a piece of identical weight, there will be no cash balance to strike.

It is possible to operate a beef ring successfully without an ice house if the meat is all consumed within a week of killing. As beef rings become well established the advisability of refrigerating accommodation becomes more apparent. With proper storage the quality and flavor of the beef can be greatly improved by keeping it for from five days to two weeks, for meat that

		Beef Supplied by											
		J. Evans	T. Smith	J. McLean	R. Jones	R. Bates	C. Rogers	B. Nelson	J. Bruce	W. Thomas	G. White		
Beef Supplied to	J. Evans	Boil 8	13	12	18	12	12	18	20	18	18	150	
	Steak	8	5	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	85	
	Roast	25	20	24	22	14	13	13	13	18	12	174	
	Boil	18											
	T. Smith	Steak	9										
	Roast	12	25	20	24	22	14	13	13	13	18	174	
	Boil	18											
	J. McLean	Steak	9										
	Roast	18	12	25	20	24	22	14	13	13	18	174	
	Boil	20											
Beef Supplied to	R. Jones	Steak	9										
	Roast	13	18	12	25	20	24	22	14	13	18	174	
	Boil	18											
	R. Bates	Steak	9										
	Roast	13	13	18	12	25	20	24	22	14	13	174	
	Boil	12											
	C. Rogers	Steak	9										
	Roast	13	13	13	18	12	25	20	24	22	14	174	
	Boil	12											
	B. Nelson	Steak	9										
Beef Supplied to	Roast	14	13	13	13	18	12	25	20	24	22	174	
	Boil	18											
	J. Bruce	Steak	9										
	Roast	22	14	13	13	13	18	12	25	20	24	174	
	Boil	13											
	W. Thomas	Steak	8										
	Roast	24	22	14	13	13	18	12	25	20	24	174	
	Boil	13											
	G. White	Steak	8										
	Roast	20	24	22	14	13	13	18	12	25	24	174	
Beef Supplied to	Boil	150											
	Roast	85											
		174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	

Simple chart on which may be kept all the accounts necessary for the operation of a beef ring. Some figures have been omitted to make the illustration perfectly understandable.

piece, and vice versa. The method shown in our illustration for dividing the carcass into 42 pieces is perfectly satisfactory for a ten-member ring. Likewise, the cut illustrating suitable division for a 16-member ring will do for one in which there are only eight members. Obviously the smaller the membership the more necessary is it to use small animals, as few families can consume over 20 or 25 pounds per week. Those who have had any experience cutting up beef can readily devise means of parting a carcass for 12 or 14 members, based on the division given in our illustrations for larger groups.

Keeping Accounts

The method of keeping books for beef rings seems to give some prospective organizers cause for concern. We reproduce here a diagram showing a scheme which has worked out very satisfactorily in a good many instances. On this card all the figures necessary for a ten-member ring for a period of ten weeks can be kept. The same system is just as applicable to larger rings; the card can be enlarged indefinitely. In order to simplify the illustration we have assumed that each one of the ten members contributes an animal of the same weight, cutting up into pieces which weigh exactly the same.

The vertical columns represent the contribution made by each individual. The horizontal columns indicate the amount of beef received by every member during each of the ten successive weeks of operation. Each of the horizontal columns has been divided into three, showing the weight of the roast, the boil and the steak received by the members during one week. At the end of the horizontal columns will be found a figure representing the total beef received during the period of operation. The total at the foot of the vertical columns shows the weight of dressed meat from each contributor's steer. At the close of the season some figure should be decided upon as their payment for roasts, boiling pieces and steak. By applying these prices to the totals at the ends of the columns each member's account can be reckoned. The total at the foot of the vertical column represents his credit with the beef ring, while the total at the end of the horizontal column represents his

has hung for this length of time at a temperature of 35 degrees to 40 degrees is invariably of a better quality and flavor than freshly-killed stuff.

The financial outlay involved in the operation of a beef ring is very small. The butcher usually acts as the secretary and does not draw an extra fee for his clerical services. A small initial fee is usually contributed by each member, funds raised in this manner being applied to the purchase of a derrick, meat-saw, hooks, etc. The butcher's accounts may all be kept on one sheet. 20 vertical columns representing 20 weeks and a similar number of horizontal columns representing members. The totals at the foot of the former give the credits for members for meat supplied, the totals at right hand gives debit for meat furnished. To simplify matters members may be given numbers in the same order as that in which they supply animals.

Holiday for Livestock Men

The Department of Animal Husbandry in the College of Agriculture, of the University of Alberta, wishes to announce their first livestock feeders' day, which will be held at the University on April 21, 1922. All farmers, livestock commission men, packers and others interested in the problems of the feeder are invited to attend this conference. At this time 66 two-year-old range steers will have finished a 140-day feeding period, comparing oat hay (sheaves), upland prairie hay, oat silage, oat and pea silage and sunflower silage, when fed with a full grain ration. Also good type feeders vs. common feeders. These steers will be valued by a packer buyer and commission salesman, so that it will be possible, not only to show the steers in the lots, but to announce complete results, including gains, feed requirement, cost of gains and profit or loss. Results of the 1920-21 feeding tests comparing oat, oat and pea, and sunflower silage; good, medium and common type feeders; and heavy, medium and light grain feeding for fattening steers, will be announced, and results of the two years' work compared.

Forty fall pigs will have reached market weight and will be on view in their feed lots. One lot of 10 head is being fed cooked feed inside their shed, and another lot fed cooked feed in a

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The vigor of their splendid condition is reflected in the straight, deep, even furrows from the plow; in the work they do, in the pride of their driver and owner, and in the lusty colts they foal. If your horses don't sparkle with health; if they fail to give value for the feed they eat, look for the trouble inside!

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is the one infallible specific knock-out for the insidious parasite that affects nearly all run-down horses—BOTS and WORMS. "A SUR-SHOT" will ensure clean, sound intestinal tracts and save many dollars per horse in feed alone.

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H. CATER, Brandon, Man.

trough outside. A third lot is being self-fed inside, and the fourth self-fed outside. These, as well as results of a similar test of the previous year, will be available. Other swine feeding results will also be announced at the time, including:

Finishing feeder pigs—1920-21 and 1921-22 trials.

Feeding pigs on pasture—1918, 1919, 1920, 1921 trials.

Rations for brood sows—1917-18, 1918-19, 1919-20, 1920-21 trials.

The sow and litter during the suckling period—1921 trials.

Shelter for swine.

During the past winter, oat hay, alfalfa hay, timothy hay, prairie hay, and combinations of these roughages have been fed to pregnant ewes to secure information on the gain or loss in weight of ewes, size and strength of lambs, and gain or loss in weight of fleeces. Three other lots have been devoted to a comparison of oat, oat and pea and sunflower silage for pregnant ewes. These ewes will be shown on Feeders' Day, though all results will not be available until after lambing and shearing. However, complete results of the 1920-21 silage lots, and the 1919-20 and 1920-21 roughage tests will be presented. In addition, results of three years' work in comparing oat hay, alfalfa hay, prairie hay and timothy hay for fattening lambs will be announced.

Results of swine feeding tests will be discussed in the forenoon, after which lunch will be served at the University dining hall. The afternoon will be devoted to results of beef cattle and sheep experiments. All desiring to attend will meet at the new swine barn, University farm, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Stamping Out Bovine Tuberculosis

If eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, as an eminent statesman once said, it is surely also the price that has to be paid for the health both of children and adults. Dr. George Hilton, chief veterinary inspector for the Dominion, emphasized this point in an address he delivered recently before Edmonton, Alberta, dairymen, on the eradication of tuberculosis. He showed how stubborn, how insidious, and how aggressive the disease is. If, said he, bovine tuberculosis could be altogether eradicated, it would not only be practically eliminated from hogs and other farm animals, but also be lessened to a great degree in human beings. It is by far the most important disease of the cow, chiefly because of its wide prevalence, and the ease with which in some forms the germs of the disease find access to the milk, and may in this way be transmitted to man. Unfortunately it does not produce spectacular symptoms, but, on the contrary, is as a rule insidious, chronic, and progresses slowly. Often it can only be revealed by test.

Happily the work carried on by officers of the Health of Animals branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, to which Dr. Hilton belongs, is doing a great deal in safe-guarding the public, thus contributing to the health of children and increasing longevity in men and women. Dairymen are vitally interested because on the health of their herds depends the flow of milk, and consequently their means of livelihood. The man who supplies clean, wholesome milk is rendering a public service. There are three essentials to herd efficiency and profit: First, maintenance of health, second, maximum milk production, and, third, a good yearly crop of calves. To secure these things records must be kept, keen watchfulness observed, and tests applied. There is no doubt, Dr. Hilton concluded, that by eradicating tuberculosis in cattle an important part is played in stamping out the great white plague—consumption.

Morally a farmer has no right to ship his horned cattle on the same car with that of farmers who have taken the trouble to dehorn theirs.

Straw will produce more milk when used for bedding than when put in the manger, provided there is other feed available.

Standard Wgt. Galv. Barb Wire

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Best 2-Point	Heavy Galvanized Barb Wire, 80 rods, per spool.....	\$4.25
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We make and sell Sarnia Woven Wire Fencing, for Farm, Orchard, Garden, Lawn and the Poultry Yard; also Gates, Parts and Supplies. If interested in Woven Fencing, write for prices.

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Auction Sale of Famous Alberta Government Stallions

The celebrated **JOB** and the Clydesdale Stallion **CRAIGIE MASTERPIECE**

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WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE BY

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These are two of the largest, best and most valuable stallions that have ever come to Canada, and both are sure and satisfactory breeders. Foals by both horses were winners at last year's shows, one filly by Job winning first prize at Chicago International Show.

Job was reserve grand champion at Chicago in 1920, and is half brother to the famous champion stallion, Jasmine.

No such horses have been offered under the hammer in recent years. Further particulars on application to

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The Third Annual Pure-bred Cattle Sale

WILL BE HELD ON THE

Fair Grounds, Lloydminster, May 23, 1922

Write for information to H. HUXLEY, Secretary

Arctic Sweet Clover Seed Free

THIS IS THE GUIDE'S OFFER

ARCTIC SWEET CLOVER is a new and improved strain developed by Western Canada's greatest agriculturist, viz., John Bracken (President, M.A.C.), when Professor of Field Husbandry at Saskatoon.

HEAVIEST YIELDING—EARLIEST MATURING—HARDIEST VARIETY KNOWN

Arctic Sweet Clover will give you a fodder crop (one of the most valuable in this country), a hay crop (18 inches to 36 inches the first year), two crops the second year of choice pasture (will withstand drought), a seed crop (average about 500 pounds per acre). It is also a good soil improver.

CHOICE SEED

The seed The Guide offers you was produced on President Bracken's farm at Tessier, Sask., and was grown under his own supervision. It is an extra choice sample, is tested for germination, and is subject to registration by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. With every Guide shipment goes complete instructions on soil preparation, seeding, harvesting, threshing and cleaning methods.

YOU GET IT FREE

A six-pound sack for \$3.00 in Guide subscriptions, new or renewal (not your own); a 24-pound sack for \$7.00 in subscriptions, or \$4.00 in subscriptions and \$4.00 in cash; a 60-pound sack for \$13 in subscriptions, or \$6.00 in subscriptions and \$10 in cash, or \$9.00 in subscriptions and \$6.00 in cash. Six pounds seeds one-half acre for pasture, two acres for seed; 24 pounds seeds two acres for pasture, eight acres for seed; and 60 pounds seeds five acres for pasture, 20 acres for seed.

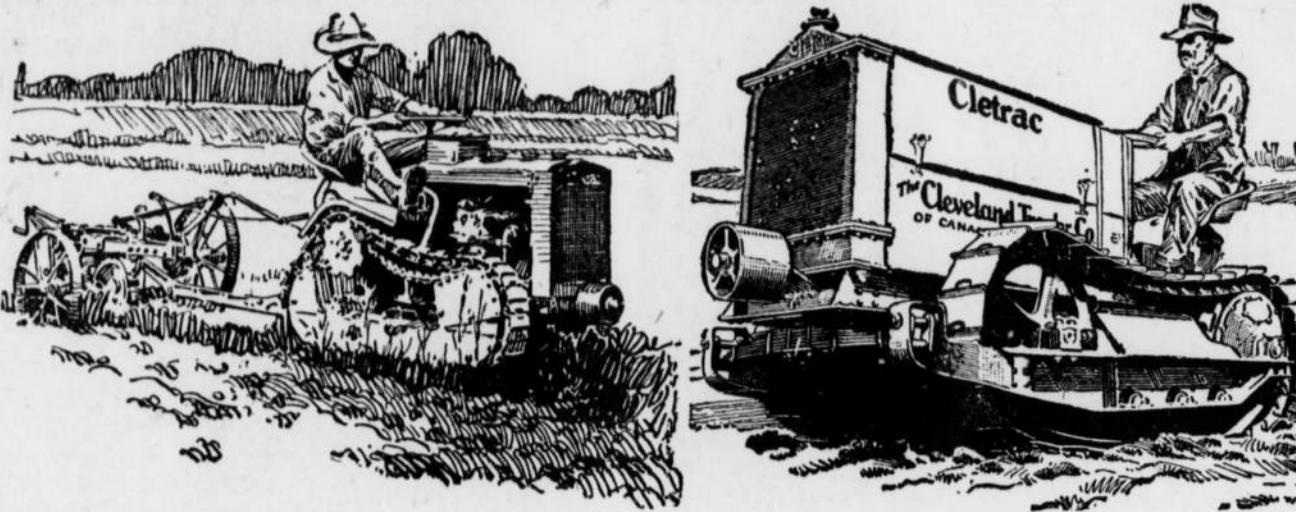
Terms, F.O.B. Tessier, Sask., sacks included.

In ordering state station you wish grain shipped to and whether by freight or express. If there is no agent at your station, send sufficient extra cash to pay freight or express charges from shipping point to your station.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MAN.



John Bracken



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Cletrac makes the business of farming pay better. It means cheaper crop production. It will harrow, haul and do all sorts of belt work, as well as ploughing and fitting the seed bed. Cletrac's usefulness and dependable handiness will save dollars just about every week in the year on the average farm.

This year, we have a Cletrac to exactly fit the needs of every Canadian farm. For heavier work, we have the Cletrac "W" which is recognized everywhere as the supreme soft ground tractor—And now we have the Cletrac "F" which has all of the *all-around usefulness* of Cletrac "W" and which cultivates row crops. It is low-set, smooth-bodied and compact. It is unbeatable for orchard and vineyard work and excellent for *all other tractors purposes*.

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The Agricultural Bloc in Congress

Continued from Page 7

advanced \$58,300,000 to farmers co-operative associations, and has financed the export of agricultural products to the amount of \$37,500,000, while its re-discounting of farmers' notes has amounted to \$187,500,000.

All over the United States are small unit banks with capital running from \$10,000 to \$25,000. These are neighborhood banks. They loaned a good deal of money to the farmer on the faith of his 1921 crop. That crop he was unable to sell except at ruinous prices, but the banks were often compelled to force liquidation or at any rate to refuse him any more credit. The War Finance Corporation, by re-discounting the farmers' paper, relieved the small banks, put them in funds and enabled them to extend fresh credit to the deserving farmer, who was sensibly holding his products for a fair price. It helped promote orderly marketing, without which the farmer is destroyed.

Starting Co-operation

But all these measures are intended, as we have seen, to relieve a crisis. More far-flung and far-reaching legislation will be needed to bring about permanent improvement to effect the necessary economic revolution. Leaders of the "bloc" like Senator Ladd, of North Dakota, Senator Norris, of Nebraska, Senator Capper, of Kansas, and Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, will tell you that the business of farming must be placed on the same plane as other big business. It will be impossible, they say, for the farmer to go on as he has been doing, buying at retail and selling at wholesale prices. It will be impossible, they say, for him to go on without any voice in fixing the price either of what he buys or what he sells. The farmer now comes into town and the price for his grain is not fixed by him, but by the person who buys it, and when he goes to the store the price at which he buys any product is fixed by the person who sells it. Evidently the first step towards improvement must be found through co-operation. The farmers must combine, so as to control the prices at which they sell their products. They must no longer dump them on a congested market. Hence the Capper-Volstead law which takes farmers' co-operative corporations from under the control of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Hence the activities of the War Finance Corporation which enables these co-operative corporations to finance their huge undertakings.

The Freight Rates Problem

Staring the farmer right in the face as the most difficult and most troublesome of all problems are the high freight rates. These freight rates must come down if the business of farming is to become profitable. How the bloc is to accomplish this makes them pause for consideration. They seem in a way to be only nibbling at the problem. Three bills are now before Congress dealing with the question.

1. A bill repealing the guarantee clause of the Esch-Cummings Act.
2. A bill restoring to state railway commissions power to correct abuses and discriminations in local rates.
3. A bill revising the valuation powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission reducing by about three billions the present recognized valuation of the railways.

It must be remembered that Congress cannot deal with the railway situation with the plenary power vested in the parliament of a British country. Any rate made by Congress or by any creature of Congress like the Interstate Commerce Commission is reviewable by the courts. Over and over again the United States Supreme Court has disallowed a rate as being "confiscatory." They hold that the stock holders of the railway must get a fair rate on their investment. The Esch-Cummings Law directed the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix rates which would yield a six per cent return upon the value of the roads to be estimated by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The commission made a hop-step-and-jump valuation of twenty billion dollars. It may have guessed three or four billion too high. Indeed a great many people

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believe that half of the twenty billions for which American railways are capitalized is water.

Banking and Credit

One of the great handicaps under which the farmers labor is the system of banking and credits prevailing throughout the United States. The Federal Reserve bank system serves the merchant and the manufacturer in an admirable way. It utterly fails to give necessary accommodation to the cotton planter, the cattle grower, and the great mass of farmers. The ordinary commercial bank deals with short-time paper, 30, 60, 90 or 120 days. The farmer cannot make his turn over in any such time. It may take him a year in the case of ordinary crops, it may take him two or three years in the case of cattle. The Farm Loan Board legislation is good so far as it goes. It enables a man to borrow money by giving a mortgage on his farm, but it does not reach the crying need of the average producer. Hence a number of bills now before Congress deal with this situation. These bills may form the basis of another article as it would far out-see the present space to attempt to examine them in detail.

Not a Unit on Tariff

What is the attitude of the bloc on the tariff question and especially toward reciprocity with Canada? This can best be answered by saying that the bloc for diverse reasons has made no declaration on the question beyond insisting that the present emergency tariff should remain in force until there is some permanent tariff legislation. It must be remembered that the members of the bloc belong to both political parties, and while it is unlikely that the tariff will ever again be an issue in national politics, it has been the bone of contention between the two parties from the days of Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson. It was bitterness over the tariff question as much as slavery that brought on the Civil War. Hence, while the farmers through their National Convention of Agriculture suggest that the tariff be taken out of politics and handed over to an independent commission, the time is not ripe for a group composed of Republicans and Democrats to agree upon the fiscal question. As a matter of fact many Republican members of the bloc were elected upon a high tariff platform while some of the Democratic members of the bloc are out and out free traders. Generally speaking the bloc takes the position that there must either be protection all round or free trade all round. If the manufacturer is to have protection they say the farmer must also be protected. Then again there is a section of the bloc which favors valorization of staple farm products. In other words they believe the government should fix the minimum price and if necessary purchase at that price all surplus supplies of wool, cotton, wheat and corn. Any such policy would mean, not a high tariff, but an embargo.

Toward Canada as a country the sentiment all over the United States is most friendly and cordial. It is everywhere recognized that Canada as a neighbor of the United States must have preferential tariff treatment. From the president down, nearly every public man in the United States is committed to this. For the present, however, the tariff is side-stepped, and if you ask a member of the bloc why they do not repeal the emergency tariff, he will tell you that the permanent tariff is not passed and that times have not yet become normal. Senator Goodeve, of Wyoming, for example, insists that the wool-growers in the United States cannot live unless they have a protective duty of 15 cents a pound on scoured wool. He and his friends are not worrying about Canada, but they have nightmares when you mention Argentine or Australia.

A Reform Movement

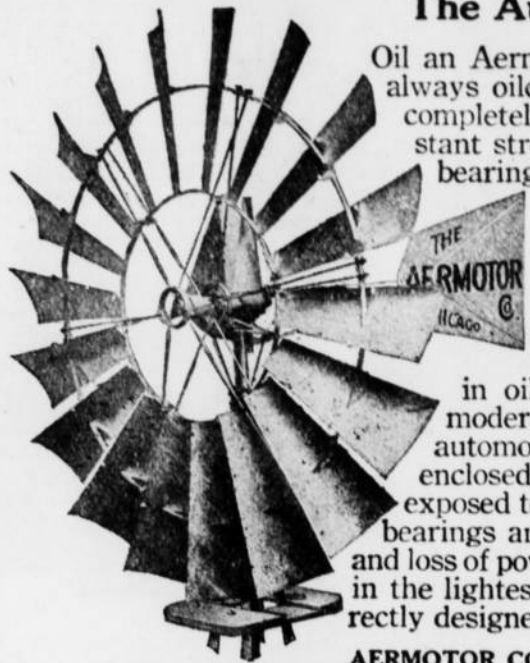
There are many personalities in the bloc. There are men like Borah, La Follette, Hiram Johnson, who are social reformers. These men do not only think the farmers need redress, but they believe that nearly all the men who toil are unfairly treated. They believe

the whole social and economic organization of the United States is wrong, and would like to rebuild it upon the foundation of humanity. They are interested in the farmers' movement, but they do not look upon it as the one thing necessary. Then there are men like Senator Watson, of Georgia, and Hellin, of Alabama, who find their constituents in a dreadful way over the fall in the price of cotton. They are willing to do nearly anything to get the price of cotton up, but beyond that have little interest in the movement. Yet on the whole the members of the bloc are sincerely addressing themselves to a great reform, and they have already accomplished a great deal, not only in the way of legislation but by molding public opinion. The people of the United States are now satisfied that the universal depression in that country is due to the impaired purchasing power of the farmer. They are satisfied that there can be no national prosperity unless agriculture is in a healthy condition. They are prepared to go almost any length to revitalize and regenerate the farming industry. They are awake to the fact that the present situation is not a passing crisis, but an alarming condition that has been growing steadily worse for years, although the minds of men were temporarily obscured by the inflation that accompanied and followed the war.

In describing the bloc at Washington one might speak of what Uncle Sam is doing to get the farmer on his feet. He might more accurately speak of what the farmers are doing to get Uncle Sam on his feet. The old gentleman is pretty groggy and if his boy on the farm fails him he has little to fall back upon. He and his people are coming thoroughly to understand that without prosperity on the farm there can be no prosperity for the nation.

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Any windmill which does not have the gears running in oil is only half oiled. A modern windmill, like a modern automobile, must have its gears enclosed and run in oil. Dry gears, exposed to dust, wear rapidly. Dry bearings and dry gears cause friction and loss of power. The Aermotor pumps in the lightest breeze because it is correctly designed and well oiled.

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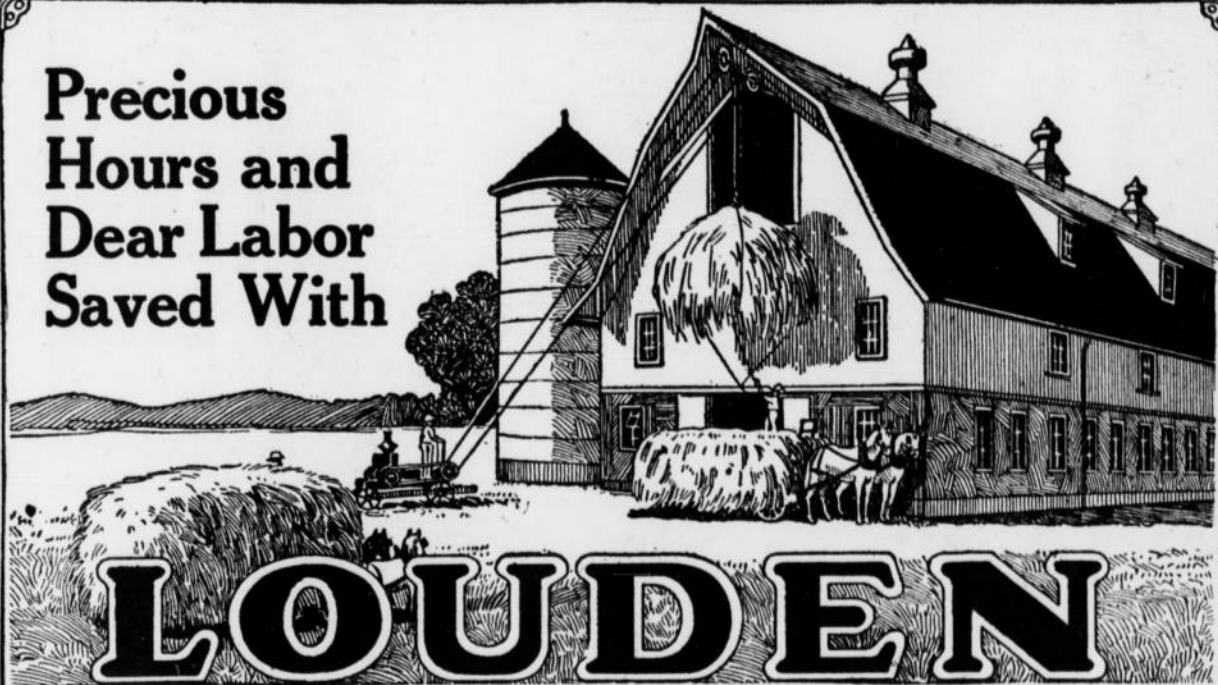
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The Countrywoman

Would Make Women Responsible

HERE has been considerable stir in England over a case recently tried in the courts. A man and woman, Captain Owen Peel and his wife, were tried for fraud in connection with betting. The man was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment. Evidence showed that his wife was his co-partner in the transaction and had been a very valuable agent. She was acquitted by virtue of an old Anglo-Saxon law which the judge ruled governed the case, that, as the offence was committed in the presence of the husband, therefore presumably under his coercion. The judge, in giving his decision, expressed the opinion that though such a law might have reflected conditions in Norman and Saxon times, it was very much out of date at the present time. In dealing with the woman of modern days such a law was an "absurd idea" and "a melancholy doctrine," but as the law existed he must acquit the woman.

Following the trial there was a strong agitation for an amendment to bring the law into relation with modern conditions. Lady Astor has introduced a bill into the House of Commons to amend this old British law.

The question raised is a far-reaching one and one in which women will take a great amount of interest. As women gain equal rights in citizenship they will in due time, accordingly as they help to mould the legislation which governs men and women, demand that women be held equally responsible, before moral and legal laws.

The Alberta Women's Institutes

One of the most controversial matters coming before the Alberta legislature during the present session was the proposed amendments to the Alberta Women's Institute Act. The opposition attempted to read into the proposed changes some hidden motive on the part of the government to cripple or weaken the work of the Alberta Women's Institutes. Most of the debate centered around the giving of government grants to the branches of the Institutes and the financing of the annual convention. The leader of the opposition claimed that the proposed changes looked like political propaganda in a new disguise, and asked the government to state quite frankly if it had in mind the financing of the United Farm Women of Alberta.

The government stated that it was not its intention to eliminate or in any way weaken the work of the Women's Institutes, or to interfere with the excellent community activities of this organization throughout the province. The Institutes have proved their value in many communities and will continue to fill a real need among the women of Alberta. The government also stated that it had no desire to place the U.F.W.A. on the same basis for receiving grants, for the U.F.W.A., frankly, does not want it, and have stated in no uncertain way that they are opposed to the principle of the government giving grants of money to any group of voters for special work for which they are organized. And in taking this stand they are in line with the organized farmers in the three prairie provinces.

For a recent definite statement on this matter one needs only to turn back to the convention of the U.F.W.A., held in January of this year in the city of Calgary. A resolution reading: "Resolved, that we ask the govern-

ment to make the Women's Institutes self supporting, or to place the U.F.W.A. on the same basis," was introduced. In the debate which followed it was quite clearly pointed out, from the floor of the convention, that the members of the U.F.W.A. did not want government grants, nor did they want in any way to deal with matters which only concerned the Women's Institutes and the provincial government, and by an overwhelming vote the resolution was lost.

The amendments which have been introduced seek to eliminate the minister of agriculture as a controlling or directing factor in the Institutes. The place which the minister of agriculture has taken in the past in relation to the Institutes will be filled by an advisory board, which will be elected at the annual convention of the Institutes themselves. This surely in no sense of the word could be termed a political move, as it will tend to make the Institutes independent of government policy. It is quite possible that the Women's Institutes will develop greater strength as they possess a larger measure of self government and have a greater opportunity for the development of their own members.

Grants to the Women's Institutes will be as in the past. The payment of the railway fares to the provincial convention remains as before and will be paid at the discretion of the minister of agriculture. The act makes no specific provision for this, nor has it been amended to make such a course of action impossible. The office of superintendent of Institutes is eliminated.

An important change in the act seeks to put all women's organizations on the same basis with respect to the privileges of extension work in securing lectures, short courses, exhibitions, demonstrations and so forth. In the past the Women's Institutes had the first and strongest claims on such services. The amendments make provision for the extending of these privileges to any women's organization complying with certain regulations.

The purpose of the act is to provide greater independence of the Institutes and an enlargement of extension work. It is only fitting that these services, which are paid for by the peoples' money, should be at the disposal of all women's organizations.

A New Milk Pamphlet

That children in rural districts do not take enough dairy products is a fact that must be faced squarely. Undernourishment on the farms seem ridiculous in the light of the "spreads" that are prepared by country women, but it has been proved that many children who eat hearty meals are below their normal weight. This is not necessarily the result of insufficient feeding but of eating unsuitable foods. In a bulletin, entitled, Why and How to Use Milk, recently published by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Miss Helen G.

Campbell explains the necessity of promoting a wider use of dairy products from coast to coast. She quotes Dr. Helen MacMurchy, chief of the Child Welfare Division, who says that, "Farmers who sell all or nearly all their milk to other people and let their children go without are wronging their own children and depriving them of their indispensable food—the only food that they can thrive and grow strong on." The vital importance of milk and milk products in the diet for all, but especially for children, is emphasized throughout this new publication, which sets forth the various constituents of milk and the parts they play in body-building. Besides the well-known proteins, fats, carbohydrates and mineral matter that are found in milk, there are three kinds of vitamins contained in this valuable food. The fat or cream is rich in one sort, while skimmed milk holds two other types which are absolutely essential for growth.

The reading matter in this bulletin is of the greatest interest to all homemakers, school teachers and others who deal with children, for it shows how necessary milk and milk products are for the building of a healthy race. A considerable number of excellent recipes for milk dishes are also contained in the publication, so that no one need be at a loss to know how to serve this important food.

The care of milk in the home and its pasteurization are also dealt with for the purpose of ensuring a supply that is free from disease. The pamphlet can be obtained free of charge from the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch of the Dominion Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Children Need Plenty of Sleep

Many parents who otherwise are very careful of the health of their children overlook the importance of plenty of sleep for the child. They seem to forget that the growing child requires a much greater amount than the adult. As well as needing sleep for rest the child needs sleep so that nature may go on with her wonderful work of building a larger body, stronger muscle and bone. A child grows more while asleep or resting than it does while active.

Children aged four need at least 12 hours of sleep a day; aged from five to seven they need from 11 to 12 hours a day; aged from eight to 11 they need 10 to 11 hours, and from 12 to 14 they need from nine to ten hours of sleep.

Someone has said that, "Tiresome children are often only tired children," and it is to a very large measure true. The child that is allowed to sit up till the older folks go to bed is most frequently a nervous, fidgety child.

The tired child works under a handicap in school. He finds it difficult to keep up with his work, drifts to the bottom of the class and becomes indifferent or discouraged.

Children dearly love to stay up until grown-ups go to bed, and it's often a difficult matter to resist the persistent

coaxing of "just a little longer." Parents can help children form the good habit of early to bed by turning it into a game, where Johnny, who may be frightfully anxious to grow as big and strong as some favorite hero—perhaps the star baseball player on the local baseball team—or Mary, who may be an ardent admirer of some beautiful aunt or cousin, are working hand in hand with Mother Nature to fulfil their young ambitions. The sense of pleasure in performing an act makes that act grow into a fixed habit very rapidly.



The Wedding of Princess Mary

Photograph taken at the high altar in Westminster Abbey, showing, on the left, the Archbishop of Canterbury reading the marriage service of Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles, who are kneeling immediately in front. Behind are two leading bridesmaids with the remaining six on the steps.

Four Veteran Farmers Honored

Closing exercises at Manitoba Agricultural College, following the final day of lectures, were held Tuesday, March 28, at the college, when 21 students in the three-year general farm course were presented with diplomas. Cups and medals won in various competitions were also presented. A. G. McLellan, whose standing was highest in the class, was declared winner of the governor-general's medal.

Miss Elsie Averill, with the highest standing in the home economics course, was presented with a silver tea service. Following the awards to the students,



J. W. Scallion

First president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, now the U.F.M., one of the Manitoba pioneers honored by the provincial Agricultural College.

announcement was made that a roll of honor of persons who have distinguished themselves in the development of agriculture in Manitoba was being compiled, and that pictures of these included in the roll will be hung in the halls of the Agricultural College buildings. Illuminated addresses were presented by R. M. Matheson, Brandon, to the first four to be placed on the roll, following their introduction by President John Bracken. The recipients were: Dr. S. A. Bedford, weeds commissioner, who was commended for wise and sympathetic leadership in the early days of agriculture; A. P. Stevenson, fruit grower of Morden; Gen. Hugh N. Dyer, Minnedosa, for contributions to agricultural education, and J. W. Scallion, Virden, for organization work among farmers of the province.

With the exception of several students who are writing university examinations, work at the Agricultural College was closed Tuesday for the year.

Our Future Population

Continued from Page 4

virgin idleness. Such a policy has resulted in a harvest of hardship, sorrow and despair to many families.

New settlers with sufficient capital to enable them to make a success of their undertakings and to become an asset to the state, had they been able to receive the benefits of experienced direction and preliminary training, have squandered their assets in an unbelievable manner. Bran has been sown for seed, 65 bushels of oats have been seeded on ten acres of land, while worthless machinery, decrepit stock and barren farms have been sold to settlers, whose only crime was their ignorance of local conditions.

In one two-year-old settlement situated on unsuitable land there are 60 children, and since the cold weather arrived only ten have had sufficient clothes to enable them to attend school. The funds to pay the teacher are exhausted and the juvenile population will shortly be left to their own resources. Their parents are faced with semi-starvation, and their only course is to endeavor to exist in the hope that returning spring may bring with it an opportunity to work and so earn wages.

The soil from one district which had been settled by returned men amongst others, at an average cost to the individual in locating expenses of \$250, to

which must be added the cost of constructing buildings and developing the land, plus the wages lost during the unproductive years spent in these occupations, was analyzed some two years after the district had been opened for settlement. The analysis showed the soil to be deficient in several important elements, thus necessitating that an expensive soil improvement policy would have to be carried on if even average crop returns were to be hoped for.

A comprehensive settlement policy would have given this information to the settlers while they were looking for land and have guided them to more productive soil, at the same time considerably reducing their locating costs. Instances such as these may be multiplied indefinitely and compose a tragic story.

Helpful organization aided by reliable information would do much to hold immigrant families together. Husbands and wives who have been separated by years of war service do not desire to undergo the same experience again, and hence will refuse to

come to a country which demands another temporary separation as a price of citizenship. Looking on the reverse side of this picture—a Canadian wishing to farm in Britain would like to secure information on many subjects before making any definite decision. He does not want to be told that "the atmosphere is gorgeous" and "that there is room for all," but he does desire to be shown a series of facts which will aid him in deciding upon the most suitable manner and place in which to earn a living. England has over 300 people to the square mile, and communication is easy, but Alberta, for instance, several times its size and only a few years a province, has many districts which sparsely settled are isolated from each other during large periods of the year, while her population is only 2.8 to the square mile. The words, "Put yourself in his place," when applied to the newcomers in Western Canada invariably offer food for thought, and when as a result their position is seriously studied, one is bound to arrive at the conclusion that it is small wonder

that these provinces are not receiving a fair share of British immigration.

Even to Goose Eggs

It is always very gratifying to have your claims and statements backed up by actual facts. We have always maintained and preached in season and out of season that little classified ads. in The Guide will sell anything for the farmer, from the farm itself to a hatching of eggs. Mr. Chas. C. Bray, of Wolseley, Sask., has proved our claim in the following letter:

"Last season my ad. ran for several weeks and I was kept busy returning money orders the rest of the summer, after booking all orders I could take care of. This year I only wish to sell about two hundred goose eggs, and so I wish my ad. to appear twice only, as otherwise my proceeds will be all used up in postage answering enquiries.

"Further, I may say, the first order received this spring was from a customer who says he saw my ad. in The Guide last summer and ordered accordingly."



YES, the old home has seen many changes taking place all around it, many people have come and gone and still it is as good as it was on that memorable day—forty years ago—when the young bride first set her foot on its threshold.

Its wonderful preservation is the outcome of proper protection against natural deterioration and decay by means of paint.

B-H "ENGLISH" PAINT 70% Pure White Lead
(Brandram's Genuine B.B.) 30% Pure White Zinc
100% Pure Paint

The correct proportion of the raw materials in the above formula cannot fail to produce a superior paint. In B-H you will find a paint that is without a rival as a surface saver—its fine, smooth surface does not crack or peel. Protect your house this year with B-H "English" Paint, and it will give you complete surface protection for years. Insist upon the paint with the B-H guaranteed formula.

For Sale at the Leading Hardware Stores throughout Canada

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BRANDRAM-HENDERSON LIMITED

MONTREAL HALIFAX ST. JOHN TORONTO WINNIPEG
MEDICINE HAT CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER

Free Prizes for Guide Boys and Girls

Of course you are interested and want to hear about them, so I'll tell you that every week from now until the end of June I'm going to

Give Away Five Doo Dad Books

I've already given away a lot, and if you watch this page each issue you will see the names of the boys and girls that win them. Won't they be happy to get the book free and see their name printed in The Guide as one of the five best? Think of the honor of it. You can win, too, if you try.

It's Easy as Easy to Get Them

All you have to do is to color one of the Doo Dad pictures in The Guide (any week), and send it in to me, and for the five best that I get each week I'll give a Doo Dad book to each of these boys and girls. But that isn't all—

There's a Prize For Every Boy and Girl

Whether you get one of the Doo Dad books or not, I'm going to give you a prize, for I don't want to disappoint any of my friends, and you're one of my friends and I won't disappoint you. So when you get this Doo Dad picture out of The Guide colored, you put it in an envelope and address it to me, and besides the picture you also put in an envelope with your name and address and a one-cent stamp on it. And just as soon as I get your letter I'll take your picture and put it with

the others till the end of the week. But the very same day I'll send you in your own envelope (the one with your name and address on it) two brand new Doo Dad pictures that have never appeared in The Guide, and besides, when I send these pictures I'll tell you all about my big Coloring Contest, where you color the pictures out of the Doo Dad books themselves.

\$500.00 Doo Dad Coloring Contest

In this big contest I'm giving away about 200 prizes, worth over \$500.00, and, say, they're dandy prizes. There's watches and clocks and rings and brooches and rifles and baseballs and gloves and knives and flashlights and snapshot albums, and mirrors and brushes and combs and tie pins and cuff links and watch chains and bracelets and beauty pins, and pocket scissors and dishes and silver and hammocks, and—well, I can't begin to tell you all of them. But I will if you write me like I just told you, and I'll send you a picture of all the prizes, too.

Now, you can take your crayons and color the picture right on this page, and write your name and address at the bottom, and send it to me, and also send me a stamped envelope with your name on it, and right away I'll send you the two new Doo Dad pictures and tell you all about the \$500.00 Doo Dad Coloring Contest. I'll be looking for your letter by next Wednesday sure. Your old friend, Doc Sawbones

Here's
What
You
Do



Color the Doo Dad Picture on this page.



Send it to Doc Sawbones.



He'll write you all about the \$500.00 Coloring Contest.

Looking Over the Winners of Doo Dad Books in Doo Dad Coloring Contest

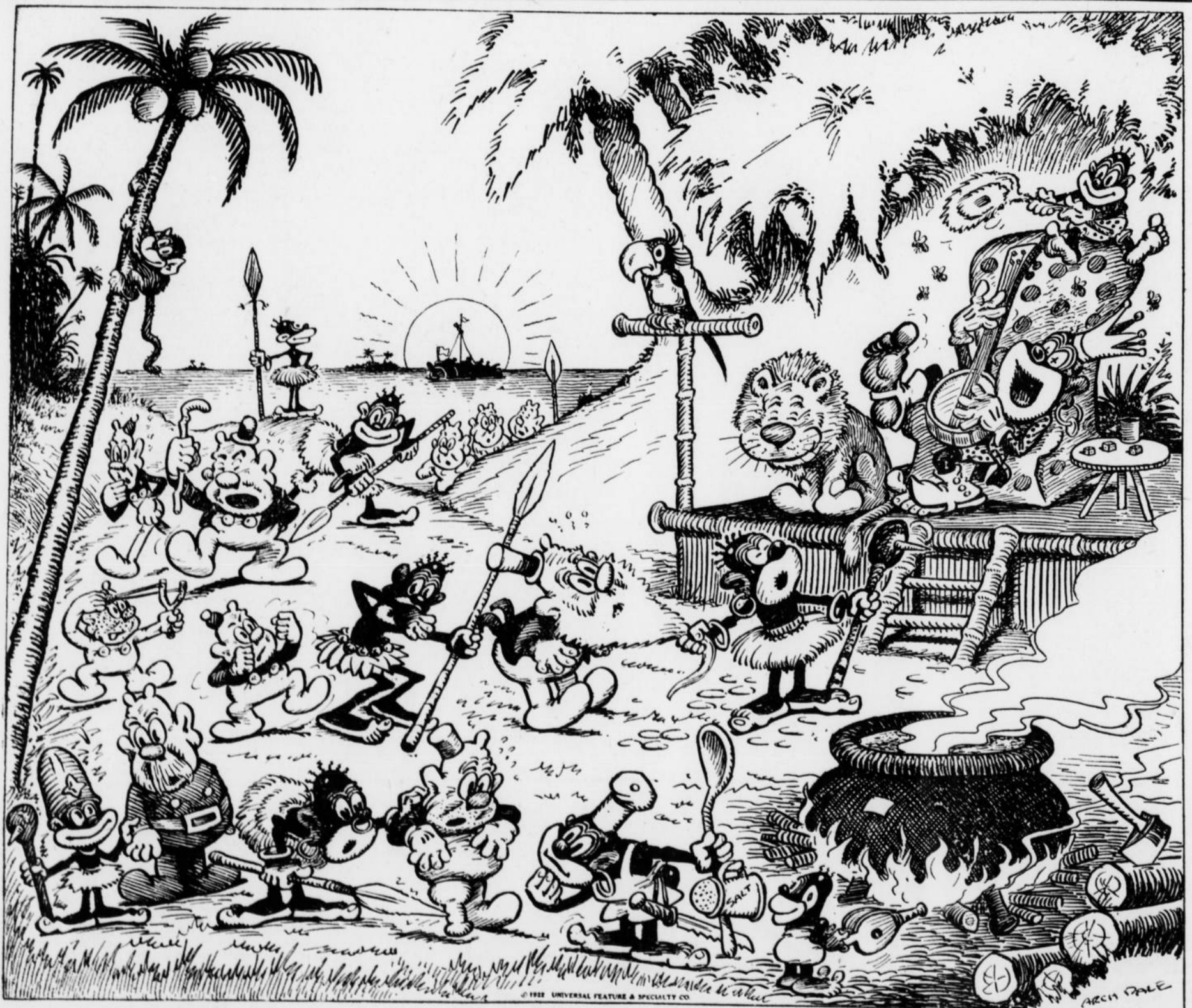


For Week Ending
March 25, 1922

Watch this space next issue for April 1st winners. You can compete for the Doo Dad book prizes every week if you wish.

Doc Sawbones

PERCY A. DIMOND, R—, ALTA.
WILFRED DRUMMOND, H—, MAN.
GORDON PEKAR, P—, SASK.
CHESTER RAWHALA, B—, ALTA.
PAULINE STAUNNE, W—, ALTA.



THE DOO DADS ON CANNIBAL ISLAND

The Doo Dads certainly do wander into some of the most outlandish places. They landed their wonderful machine on the surface of this quiet bay because everything looked so peaceful. And besides, they were running short of fuel and planned to tap the famous gasoline tree which grows in the South Sea Islands. Fortunately Roly had with him a spigot that he had swiped from Old Man Grouch's maple sugar lot before they left Dooville.

But no sooner did they touch land than they were attacked by this band of cannibals. They were captured and taken before the chief of the cannibals, King Mumbo-Jumbo-Ebony-Jazz. The king was a jovial sort of a fellow, much fonder of tickling the banjo than of deciding which of the Doo Dads should be used for soup and which ones for roasting. When they were hauled up before him, he was busy strumming out a rollicking ditty and the prisoners had to wait.

Sleepy Sam does not like waiting. The "Cullud Gen'l'man" (that is a title of honor among the cannibals and only given to the captain of the guard), who was holding him, couldn't keep

his mouth from slobbering as he thought of the feast his soldiers were about to enjoy. He presented Sam to the Royal Chef. Now, if one of these shady people loses a leg, it grows again just like an injured finger-nail. So they had never seen a wooden leg before. The chef doesn't know what to make of it. He thinks that Sam hasn't got much meat on his right shin bone.

Roly is just downright mad at the treatment they are giving to Doc Sawbones. He is going to hand that pale-footed cannibal with the sunflower kilt a real Dooville thrashing.

Flannelfeet has lost his hat and by the look of his face he has lost his courage, too. Perhaps his courage was kept in the hat. He would like to make a dive for liberty, but the sight of that club makes him think twice. Old Man Grouch is being hustled and he doesn't appear to like it. He can grumble as much as he likes in this company, for the cannibals won't understand it. They will think he is saying his prayers.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worst in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

What is Socialism?

The Editor.—To settle a dispute in this district. What is the attitude of Socialists in regard to ownership of property, and the duties of members of society under socialism? I think that I am right in saying that they contend that: first, there should be no private ownership of property; second, that all labor should be freely given for the common good; third, that none should perform any duty or do any business for profit, but for use of the multitude for the common good. Isn't their first step to be the redistribution of all property, and then thereafter to compel everyone to accept only an equal share?

I have been disputed. Would the answering of these questions be of enough interest to your readers to warrant an answer in the columns of The Guide.—Lofton Ketchum, Green Lawn P.O., Alta.

These questions do not admit of a straight answer of "yes" or "no." Socialism is a movement not a definite, cut-and-dried system. The number of Socialist organizations is legion and they all have their own interpretations of Socialism. As a matter of fact the word was first used in connection with the co-operative schemes associated with the name of Robert Owen. The Encyclopaedia Britannica defines Socialism thus: "Socialism is that policy or theory which aims at securing by the action of the central democratic authority a better distribution, and in due subordination thereunto a better production, of wealth than now prevails." The rise of Guild Socialism makes even this definition out of date, for the Guild Socialists do not believe in government operation of industries, but in the operation by those who are actively engaged in them, under government ownership, while syndicalism is the doctrine that the workers themselves should both own and operate the industries. The idea that all property should be communal and not private applies more to Communism than to Socialism.—Editor.

As to Reciprocity

The Editor.—Having read your article describing your Mr. Fielding's trip to Washington in the interest of "Reciprocity with the States," I wish to call your attention to the change in conditions that have come about since Canada was first offered reciprocity by this country in 1911. At that time and before, Canada was offering every inducement she could think of to the American farmer, to invest his money in Canada real estate, with the result that millions of money were invested in Canada by our American farmers with the intention of improving same and making farms and homes. Then came the world war, which made help so scarce that it was impossible to get sufficient help either here or in Canada to improve these lands and carry out the purposes originally intended, thus making these Canadian holdings tremendously burdensome to the purchasers. Then, in addition to this condition, the Canadian officials added to this burden by incorporating an obnoxious system of taxation, including weed tax, gopher tax, and, worst of all, wild land tax, thus making the proposition so burdensome that the Yankee holder would virtually be beaten out of his holdings in time by this unreasonable system of taxation. Wild land tax

is a direct "slap in the face" to the American investor and is considered such here, and has caused so much ill feeling in the States that a reciprocity arrangement can now never be had between the United States and Canada to Canada's advantage, and your Mr. Fielding might just as well make his trips to the North Pole as to Washington in the future. We farmers of the States are now organizing thoroughly. We have not so complete an organization as the farmers of Canada, but we will soon have. We are now keeping our representatives of our different organizations in Washington, where they are daily in touch with our congressmen, and will see to it from now on that Canada gets no advantages, and she can have time to realize what she is doing to American investors, and until she concludes to repeal some of these obnoxious laws and show a fair, reasonable and honorable consideration of our American investors, she can gain no advantages here. The feeling of the Canadian heart toward the Yankee is unfortunate, but that feeling has now caused so much injury that "retaliation" is the word of the hour here and its effect will be seen later.—W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Thomas E. Kerr, of Vanderhoof, B.C., would like some information regarding the country on C.N.R. main line anywhere north of Gladstone, for mixed farming. He wants land with a "little timber for wood and shelter in particular." He has a preference for the neighborhood of Dauphin. Perhaps Guide readers in that locality will oblige him.

D.W.R., Plunkett, Sask., complains of the practice of implement companies making their notes fall due on October 1, and thus aiding in congesting the grain market by compelling farmers to rush their grain to the elevators. He urges that farmers' notes should be drawn to mature not earlier than November 1.

Currency and Credit

The Editor.—In the issue of March 1, A. L. Crossin endeavored to inform us how interest rates of borrowed money is determined. He contends that there is no monopoly control as some of us have been inclined to believe, due to some experience that we have had with money-lenders of all sorts. We are assured that the credit market is an open market and all are free to bid for its wares, and that the law of supply and demand is the governing factor. The term money, we are informed, is often misunderstood. What is really meant by money is credit, which is vastly in excess of currency in circulation, which strikes me as being a direct contradiction to the natural law of supply and demand, for how is it possible to issue more credit than there is currency in circulation? On December 31, 1919, the Canadian banks had over two billion dollars of out-standing credits. Their total assets amounted to about three billion dollars, and since the deposits automatically increase with credits granted (look at your bank book and you will find that as soon as you borrow \$500, an entry is made as if you had actually deposited that amount) there were deposits to the tune of \$2,116,000,000. At the same time there was only a little over \$600,000,000 of all kinds of money in existence in Canada, and I believe that it would be safe to claim that about one-third of this money was in the peoples pockets, the tills of stores, offices, hotels, etc., and approximately \$400,000,000 was in the banks. Against this sum credit had been issued of over two billion dollars. Thanks to the elasticity of the chequing system, under which very little actual cash leaves the bank, it is considered safe to loan credit five times the amount of currency on hand, real and fictitious, and on that basis the bankers are able, providing that there is demand for all available cash that the bank can safely spare at the rate of 8 per cent interest, to draw 40 cents interest on every dollar borrowed. Of this some depositors receive 4 per cent for the use of their money, and when in connection with this we consider that all wealth, including currency, is the result of human labor-power applied to earth and soil, we naturally wonder why it is that the producers thereof are as a rule compelled to plead with non-producers for the obtaining of that which they themselves have created. If this present banking system is permitted to continue much longer, then the producing classes, both rural and urban, will be reduced to a condition of industrial slavery under the rulership of the banking trust.

I do not know Mr. Crossin, but judging from what he says, I am led to believe that he has very little sympathy and less knowledge of the conditions that confront the western farmer, because, concerning the payments of debts, he says, "Unhappily the western farm borrower has not learned the vast importance of promptness in financial matters." Can it be that men who are contributors to agricultural papers are so grossly ignorant of the economic conditions in Western Canada? Or are we to conclude that we are considered to be a lot of crooks who are trying to avoid our obligations?

The statement is a rank insult to all

Wagon Repairs for Spring

Our local yard can supply you with dressed WAGON REACHES, TONGUES, DOUBLETREES and EVENERS—in tough, straight-grained Oak, that will stand the heaviest strain. Also strong HICKORY AXLES—and all other wagon woodwork.

Get your Repairs now, and be ready for the heavy Spring hauling.

BEAVER LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE — WINNIPEG
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE WEST

SIMONDS SAWS

The most economical saws to use

Simonds Canada Saw Co. Limited, St. Remi St. and Acorn Ave.
Vancouver, B.C. MONTREAL St. John, N.B.



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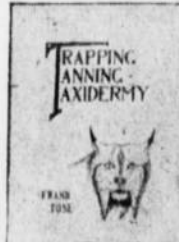
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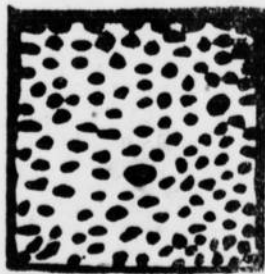
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western farmers who, due to absolute inability, can not meet their obligations, caused by the fact that farm produce on the market does not command a price that is equal to the cost of production.

I hope in the near future that we, through organized efforts, shall be able to solve the banking and the marketing problem, and thus liberate the producers from the heavy burden they now are carrying.—Carl H. Axelson, Bingville, Alberta.

The Editor.—There is very much dissatisfaction, and justly so, on account of unemployment in the winter months, and high wages in the fall, high cost of living, and almost no immigration. These are the remedies: Better farming, better legislation. But in this letter I will call your attention to one remedy which is sure of good results, and one that the farmers themselves can do either with or without government aid.

Why not each local farmers' organization send a delegate to a convention to establish factories in one of the cities of Saskatchewan or Alberta, where coal is cheap and other facilities are the best, to be operative during the winter months with full force, and from April to harvest at half force, and complete force to engage in the harvest and threshing. This would effectively solve the unemployment question, also the help problem during harvest and threshing. And say, consumers! Could you make use of \$100 cash just now? Goods would be so much cheaper that the average saving per family would at least be that much each year, then let us each one do his bit. The selling of next crop will ease up money matters and make the suggestions practical.—Joseph Severson, Truax, Sask.

An Agricultural Policy

The Editor.—As regards a right and proper Agricultural National Policy. (a) I submit it should be, in this great Dominion, the first and chiefest government consideration. Industrial mining, lumbering and even fishing should be told to "can canny" until this foundation industry of the Dominion is well and truly laid, and the superstructure well advanced. Population dwindles (as our census shows) and commerce lags, because of government indifference or failure in this great matter of agriculture.

(b) I submit our Agricultural Policy should embrace and statutise as follows:

1. To choose and appoint expert practical men to value the land, and not allow any settler to settle on a poor or indifferent quarter or half-section of land.

2. Settle up the district or province or provinces solidly. Not permitting incoming settlers to wander over the whole country. (This policy would make at least transportation easier, and some other thing as we shall presently see) and plant their home wherever they choose.

When the district is thus tenanted, the government should immediately or at the earliest possible date proceed to provide transportation, water, light, power, elevators, and ready access to the largest and best markets.

You will ask: "How is this to be done?" Let the governments, provincial or Dominion, both adopt the policy and proceed to find the means to carry out the policy, spreading the cost of this wise and liberal policy over a number of years (49 if necessary) and lay it a charge upon the land.

Give the settlers the land (all good) virtually free with the forcible injunction, "You keep this land in as rich condition, at least, as you find it."

This policy I feel certain would not only found homes, but preserve homes. Farmers would not wish to be cooped up in town or city because they had virtually, all the enjoyments and advantages and comforts of the city, and a great many advantages that the city dweller has never had and can never have. And why should the city dweller have good streets, light, power, telephone, etc., and the nation providers and builders, the rural nobility, not have them?

I ask why? My only present answer is, they have to provide for others and neglected their own comforts and interests or left them to the disinterested.—A Contributor, Vancouver, B.C.

Pool vs. Board

The Editor.—I have been following the different views expressed by different parties, and am fully persuaded that a farmers' wheat pool is the only and proper way, and that farmers are now ready to pool. The Wheat Board can only be formed and governed by parliament subject to the people, associated manufacturers, etc., dickered with and dropped by any party in power. Canada should pool her own wheat and be independent of other countries, her position demands it, also quality of wheat. Farmers will willingly join up and sell all their wheat through the pool when given the privilege to sell outright as they haul it in, or place it in the pool for participation at year's end. There would be only one company, the pool, which would get all the commission for selling. The farmer would have to wait till his wheat was sold, in turn, before he would get his money, but he would be allowed to swing his grain into pool for participation at any time but never back again. There are other important points to cover, but I would like to see this in print.—T. Atkinson, Gadsby, Alta.

Farmers Should Get Together

The Editor.—The Grain Growers' used to sing about equal rights, and co-operation, but how about the work to get it? Lots of farmers pay membership fee, and after that they ask some good educated men (if there is any in the G.G. local) to do all the talking and regulate all the work,

and for a delegate to the annual convention, or other conventions, the farmers think they can not get any better delegates than doctors, priests, or lawyers, but I am afraid we got too many of that kind of men in the conventions, and Dominion and provincial parliaments. The business men and capitalists have been tried out for many years now, so the farmers should know better, and maybe they know all about it, but they do not think about it. But I ask, how can the farmers expect to get equal rights and co-operation with and by that kind of men? That is impossible, and we cannot expect it, because it is not in their interest, and sometimes they do not know what the farmers need. The last years we had 234 members of Dominion parliament, as follows: 32 farmers, only one labor, but 79 lawyers, and 122 others belonging to the capitalists. There are 1,559,459 farmers, 1,231,425 laborers and only about 5,000 lawyers. By these figures it is easy to find out how well the farmers and laborers are represented in parliament. I believe it will be a little better this time, but for some years yet I believe we can sing, "There's a long, long night of waiting, until my dreams all come true." Therefore I will tell the farmers to look out, so we do not get the Liberal or the Conservative party, or maybe both, in the farmers' association, because they will rule and control the whole thing, if they come in, and all they have to do is to buy a few acres of land. I wonder if I can join the doctors' association if I buy a few surgical instruments?

To have other than genuine farmers in a local is bad enough, but to have them as delegates to a G.G. convention is dangerous. Therefore, farmers, look out for capitalists! and do not get them in as delegates.—August Olson, Tribune, Sask.

The Editor.—I read with much interest an article in a recent issue of The Guide concerning co-operation. I particularly took note of one co-operative store that has gone insolvent, and I would say no wonder if, as the writer says, they went in debt for goods to the extent of \$40,000 at the prices then prevailing and sold on credit. Even with a good crop and ideal economic conditions prevailing the venture would stand a good chance of failure, but with conditions obtaining last fall and this winter, such a venture was doomed.

Now, as one deeply interested in co-operation, I take the privilege, with apologies to the promoters, of calling attention to one co-operative store.

I use this term in connection with this store advisedly—The Deepdale Farmers Limited—which to me as one much interested in such ventures seems to have the elements of a successful undertaking. I am not going to squander any compliments concerning the forethought of the promoters, but it seems to me that a good deal of wisdom was exercised when they started out by forming a joint stock company. We have been taught that this method is rather subversive of the co-operative idea, but let us judge the company by the laws of their own making. First, then, is the by-law, one shareholder one vote, not a vote for each share. This I think is the real essence of democratic co-operation. Again, while the company have made a call of 50 per cent. on the shares, they have recently, I believe, drafted a by-law making it possible for a shareholder to meet this call in small payments of not less than \$5.00. This is a real co-operative feature and should meet with hearty approval. Now, while this concern has the solidity that a joint stock charter gives them, the embodiment of the co-operative principles mentioned should make for success and it has the big advantage of being placed in the centre of a district second to none for the purpose.—Interested Reader, Roblin, Man.

The Group

The Editor.—I am much interested in Mr. Wood's article on the group system, and I have a MS myself on "How to Govern the World," which does not disagree but on one point with Mr. Wood, but is far more comprehensive than what he has to say. This MS is unique, novel and scientific; and as my object in writing it was not to make money, but to help reform society, I would be pleased to have it published in The Guide. It contains from 15 to 20 thousand words. It first shows the defects of the present social system, especially the economic aspect, then it gives a plan to reform same. It points out the proper sphere of co-operation and competition. To wit, it goes to the root of things and points out the remedy.—Lewis Gabriel, Bangor, Sask.

[The article is too long for The Guide. Mr. Wood's article is open for discussion and it furnishes enough material for a comprehensive debate.—Editor].

An Example of Tax Exemption

"A Probate Court fight among the heirs of James J. Hill and Mrs. Hill has been on of late in St. Paul. The row has been over the appointment of an administrator for Mrs. Hill's estate of \$12,000,000. But that is only incidental here. The significant point of public interest is that Louis W. Hill, former business adviser for Mrs. Hill, testified that, beginning in 1916 and continuing until 1919, he disposed of heavily taxed securities held by his principal, substituting therefor tax free holdings, and in this way increased her annual income from \$365,000 to \$730,000; that is, he doubled net returns.

"Here is a concrete example of the

working of the tax exempt bond evil anybody can understand at a glance. In a single instance, in the case of a personal fortune which is surpassed by several in Michigan which have been similarly invested, a little shrewd readjustment has withdrawn \$365,000 annually from the reach of the tax gatherers.

"But the money thus lost to the public treasuries must be found somewhere, so the burden is shifted to business enterprise, to people who are obliged to work for their living, to the widow with a cottage instead of a palace.

"If the case of the estate of Mrs. Hill was an isolated one the matter would not be worth mentioning. But unfortunately it is typical of hundreds of other cases. A good many billions of dollars are tied up in tax exempt securities in this country. Figuring very conservatively on the basis of what was done with the estate of Mrs. Hill by expert handling, and the extra weight of taxation placed in consequence on the shoulders of those whose property enjoys no exemptions, it becomes appalling. It runs into the hundreds of millions, possibly into billions, annually. It easily makes the difference between a situation in which the nation could handle its financial problems easily and the present very difficult economic condition."—Detroit Free Press.

Sell Government Stallions

Craigie Masterpiece and Job, the two Alberta government stallions, are to be sold at Calgary Spring Sale, the first week in April, according to news despatches.

It will be remembered that during the term of Hon. Duncan Marshall, as minister of agriculture, Norman Weir, president of the Alberta Clydesdale Association, was sent to Scotland on a special trip to buy a stallion. He visited practically all the most important studs in the northern kingdom, and allowed his final choice to fall on Craigie Masterpiece, a horse which had not been conspicuous in Scottish Clydesdale circles, but which seemed to Mr. Weir to conform more closely to his instructions than other available stallions. Alberta Clydesdale breeders had been insistent upon the choice of an animal with scale and lots of bone. On Craigie Masterpiece, Mr. Weir was willing to stake his reputation as a horseman. There is some probability that the Clydesdale men of the province will buy in this horse when he goes under the hammer. A syndicate from Northern Alberta is reported to be after him.

As to the Percheron, Job, bought just after he had come out of the ring as reserve champion at the 1920 International sale in Alberta may be a little more difficult. He is a splendid individual, perhaps a better representative of his breed than Craigie Masterpiece, but Alberta breeders from the first have been cool toward the principle of government owned studs. They have sent only a limited number of mares to him. It is more than likely that Job will go back to the United States.

These horses were bought by Mr. Marshall's department at the peak of prices, and it is inevitable that they will change hands at much reduced prices. The department will be saved from undue loss by the fixing of a reserve bid. Failing to reach this figure they will probably be kept at the Agricultural College, Edmonton. Since they were purchased they have been kept on a farm near Olds.

The same report states that the government will abandon several of the demonstration farms and schools during the next year or two. These farms that will be first to go, will be the ones at Sedgewick and at Gleichen. The Olds school will also, in all probability, be closed in the near future. As to what will be done with the buildings on these places, it has been suggested by some of the members that they might be turned into municipal hospitals.

In the case of salad plants and greens, such as lettuce, radish, spinach, carrots, and beets, it is necessary to make successive sowings in order that there be a constant supply of tender young vegetables. Lettuce for the hot season may be planted between cabbage plants. The shade is helpful to this cool season crop.

Provincial Association Notes

Alberta

PROTECTION OF BIRD LIFE

Necessity local passed a resolution in favor of protecting the bird life of the province, and have decided to put up on each farm a sign prohibiting hunters from trespassing.

RAISE LOCAL FUNDS BY SOCIALS

Rainy Hills local reports well attended and interesting meetings. With their business meetings they usually combine whist drives and socials to raise revenue to carry on the local, and these affairs are most successful, socially and financially. The ladies donate occasional prizes for the whist drives and all the lunches. Good music is provided by members.

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

Director McDaniel has held good meetings at Josephburg, Norton and Woolchester. The latter local has a band, baseball club and a good entertainment committee, and they also do a good deal of co-operative buying. Mr. McDaniel spoke on organization and co-operation, and his addresses were listened to with appreciation.

Director Gus Roose spoke at meetings of the Toffield and Kingman locals.

Director A. R. Brown addressed meetings at Fort Assiniboia, Mellowdale, Balm, Glen-evis, Entwistle and Cherhill. Over a hundred people attended the Fort Assiniboia meeting and enjoyed Mr. Brown's talk on organization matters. At Anselme the meeting planned was not held on account of a bad storm.

Director C. H. MacFarquhar spoke at meetings of Little Red Deer, Dog Pound, Bergen and Rugby locals. He discussed the position of the U.F.A. in relation to obtaining legislation; the U.G.G. and its relation to the U.F.A.; the value of school fairs, and the organization of modern society.

Director Lunn attended good meetings at the following places: Aldersyde, Cayley, Nanton, Richmond Hill School, Parkland, Stavely, Prairie Dell, Claresholm, Star Line, Macleod and Allanfield. The meetings were well attended, and keen interest was shown in Mr. Lunn's addresses.

NEW LOCALS

J. G. Ellenton has organized a new local at Tide Creek, to be known by that name. A. E. Ford is the president, and Mr. Ellenton the secretary.

Another new local in Medicine Hat is River Bend, with ten paid-up members. The officers are J. A. Garrison and M. Armstrong.

Wolfville local is the name of a new organization in Strathecona constituency. It has 11 paid-up members, and its officers are J. L. Edinger and J. A. Archibald. Mr. Archibald and A. McPetridge called the organization meeting.

J. Brown, who organized Bellshill local in Red Deer constituency, was elected its president, and Geo. P. Stark is the secretary.

Saskatchewan

CO-OPERATION NEEDED

In forwarding his annual report to the Central office, Alex. Minnelly, secretary of the Blue Hill local of the S.G.G.A., states that the chief difficulty in the way of the success of the local is lack of interest, due to "a very strong opposition in favor of the old system of every man do the best he can, and not in a body." In other words, it is the old pernicious doctrine of "Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost," a doctrine which we fondly imagined had been killed on the fields of Flanders. Most of the world has since been talking of co-operation, yet a body of farmers, who need co-operation perhaps more than any other body of men, are anxious to "go their own gait," which simply means that they are going to fight each other, if necessary, to the death. Apparently they have been in a Rip Van Winkle sleep and have not yet become awake to the reality of things.

We are reminded in this connection of the story of a man who had just entered the bonds of matrimony, and wished to give his wife an illustration of the necessity of joint action. He gave her a rope with the instruction to pull, which she did. But he pulled at the other end, with the result that no progress was made by either. He then called her to his own end, and both pulled in the same direction, and the pulling was easy. It was a simple lesson, but very effective. Will the Blue Hill farmers profit by it?

REVIVAL AT QUILL PLAINS

Since the annual convention, and apparently as a direct result of it, the Fishing Lake local of the S.G.G.A., at Quill Plains, has taken on a new lease of life, as will be seen by the letter of Harry Maxted, the secretary of the local, which appears below. A very good point about the communication is that the members of the local appear to be realizing their individual responsibility for the success of the association as a whole, and if the association is to find its greatest strength and realize its utmost accomplishment for the good of the farming community, it can only be done through the locals themselves maintaining their organization at the highest point of efficiency. Mr. Maxted writes as follows:

"Please find enclosed money order for the sum of \$20.50 on the following accounts: \$19 membership fees, \$1.00 for one dozen song books, same as we used at the convention, and 50 cents for membership cards. I am pleased to tell you that under new management our local has revived again, as you will see by the membership fees. I secured altogether thirty names, and I hope before very long I will be able to collect the balance and send along to you, so with the \$3.00 sent you by the late secretary-treasurer, we have now 22 paid up, and we are going to try our best to get up to the 40 mark. I brought home from the convention two of the song books, so with a little help we copied some of the songs, and at our last meeting we had

a packed house, and by using a few words of good encouragement to the meeting and showing them what our association stands for, it had the desired effect. If you have any hints to throw out to us to help us to boost along, they will be cheerfully received."

Getting the Juniors In

The enthusiasm is also spreading to the young people. In a further communication the secretary states they have a large number of young people who are anxious to join the association, and asks for information on the point. In reply, the Junior secretary, Miss Lottie M. Linfoot, of the Central office, writes as follows:

"At the last annual convention the constitution was amended to permit of young people up to the age of 16 years to join the local as associate junior members, upon the payment to the local secretary of 25 cents, to be remitted to Central. It is felt that those older than 16 years should be prepared to accept responsibility in the association as full members. The constitution also provides that where there are five or more paid-up junior associate members, these members may form a Junior Branch with their own officers and committees, and carry on their work in the same way as does a Women's Section of the local, but under the general supervision of the local.

"If it is deemed inadvisable to form a Junior Club, we would suggest that you have a junior committee in connection with the local, composed of five or more young people, and that they be given certain duties in connection with the meetings of the local, and taking charge of the full program occasionally. However, if it is possible we think it best to have the young people organize, as they feel much freer in conducting their own meetings, and it is greatly to be desired that they should be trained in parliamentary proceedings and conducting meetings."

Miss Linfoot further states that there are already thirty Junior Clubs in the province in connection with locals, with an aggregate membership of over 500 young people, and that it is hoped that it will be possible within the next year or two to hold a junior convention, in the university or other suitable building, where lectures on general subjects may be given. It is now permissible for juniors to attend the annual convention of the association, though, of course, having only the standing of associate members, they have no voting power.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MISSIONARY

Albert Stewart, of Eldersley, Sask., in the Tisdale district, has recently come from Manitoba, bubbling over with Grain Growerism, and finding there was no Grain Growers' local in his vicinity he at once set about to remedy the defect. This is how he states the problem:

"We intend calling a meeting in the near future for the purpose of convincing the local farmers of the necessity of becoming members of a local here and getting together to organize for same.

"Would you kindly send me all or any information and literature helpful, educative and necessary to work to this end. I have recently come from Manitoba here, and have been working up this point for some months, but have no reliable data for Saskatchewan. What advantages have the G.G.A. won for this province and for Canada as a whole? What is the estimated strength in organized members, here? In Canada? Name some specific results which would appeal to very ordinary farmers who seem indifferent or opposed. Name special reasons why we should be part of organization, etc. How does one go about to organize? How many members needed to form a local? What fee? I would like all data at your disposal, and I want facts and figures, reasons and arguments to be able to meet all arguments or challenges."

In reply to this communication a full supply of literature was at once forwarded, which will supply answers to the thousand and one questions which Mr. Stewart evidently has in mind. He was also advised to get into touch with H. E. Jones, M.L.A. of New Osage, one of the association organizers, who will no doubt be glad to do all in his power to help to place the new local on a sound footing.

OPTIMISM AT EDGERTON

The secretary of the Edgerton local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has just forwarded a splendidly optimistic report of the doings of his local, which speaks well for its future success. In forwarding \$11 fees to the Central office, Arthur Lamcraft writes as follows:

"We are working hard to get all the members we can, and I aim to have everyone in the district a member if possible. We have some fairly active members and have some good meetings with a very creditable turnout, quite a difference from last year when only five or six came to the meetings. Our entertainments are always well patronized, and we are putting one on so that we can send a donation in aid of the last election funds, and we are trying to make a great success of it. Wishing the G.G.'s best of luck."

MONEY TIGHT AT MANTARIO

Owing to hard times, the members of the Mantario local are having a struggle to keep things going, and are anxious to get assistance to work up a local, Silas Somerville, wrote the secretary of the local, S.G.G.A., a few days ago as follows:

"A suggestion was made at our last meeting that I should write and try to have the district organizer come and give us a lecture, district organizer to get up a debate, but it is so hard to get anyone to take part in it. We thought possibly that a debate might raise a little enthusiasm in our local. Times are awfully hard in this district, as the bank has closed right down on everyone. Farmers

with stock and machinery clear and only small mortgages on their land cannot get a cent."

In reply to this communication the Organization Department wrote, advising him that Mr. Edwards, of Richlea, one of the active organizers of the association, had been requested to try and arrange a suitable date on which to meet with the local, and we have no doubt that he will be able to do much to revive the drooping spirits of the members.

OGEMA ORGANIZED

A new local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has just been organized in the Bures school district, Ogema, and has been named after the school district. J. O. Weatherall has been appointed secretary. The new local has an initial membership of 18, all of whom are fully paid up. There is already a local of the association under the name of Bures, at Amulet, so that it will probably be found necessary, in order to avoid confusion in the records at the Central office, for a new name to be chosen by the local just formed. Full supplies of literature, etc., have in the meantime been sent forward to Mr. Weatherall to assist him in carrying on the work of the local.

NEW LOCAL NEEDED

An enthusiastic member at Marieton, near Sifton, is anxious to start a local of the S.G.G.A., which would be more convenient for the farmers in the locality than the Sifton local, as the latter is too far away, and on this account it is difficult to keep up their interest in the association. D. McPheat is the writer, and his letter is, in part, as follows:

"I think we should start a local in Marieton, and so do about eight or nine others here. Some are already like myself in the Sifton local, but we feel it is so far away and we can't get our young ones to interest themselves like we could if we had it right here in our midst. Now, then, how about it? What do we have to do? Could you let me know at an early date? Hit her while the iron is hot, you know. There are three life members that would come in, and I would take out another. In all there are 30 who could come in if they would. I have faith, and you know the Old Book says without faith you can do nothing, so now let's have a try. Trusting to have the favor of a reply when convenient."

In reply, Mr. McPheat was advised to get into touch with W. J. Orchard, of Tregarva, director of District No. 8, and a member of the executive, who will be glad to give all the help possible.

Manitoba

SUCCESSFUL WORK AT THUNDER HILL

Few locals in Manitoba pursue their work more systematically than that at Thunder Hill in the Swan River district. They meet regularly every two weeks and during recent months have been carrying on a systematic series of debates. One of the most interesting was that put on by the young people on City Life vs. Country Life. Other subjects which have been debated are, Resolved That the Press is a Greater Influence Than the Pulpit, and Resolved That Machinery Has Done More Harm Than Good. A few weeks ago a debate with the neighboring local at Benito was arranged, the topic being, Resolved That the End Justifies the Means.

On March 15, a very enjoyable box social and program was held in the church. The proceeds amounted to \$30, which were forwarded to the Central office to help with the 1921 deficit. The local is continuing its canvass for membership, and expects before the end of March to have enrolled the full 1921 membership.

ORATORICAL CONTEST AT JUSTICE

The Justice U.F.M. local distinguished itself by undertaking a new line of activity on Monday evening, January 27, when an oratorical contest for boys and girls under 19 years of age was held in the Justice consolidated school. The room was crowded and a most interesting evening spent. The first prize was won by Harry Wood, in an address on the United Farmers' Movement, the second by Allan Robertson and Clarence Robertson, who each chose the subject of progressive farming. All the speeches were well thought out and delivered in good style. The judge for the occasion was Mr. Williams, of Moore Park, whose decision gave unanimous satisfaction.

The pleasure of the evening was augmented by the following general program: Mrs. H. Pentland, solo; Masters G. and A. Sandercock, clog dance; Misses E. Fraser and D. Powell, duet; E. Askin, recitation and community singing.

A home-made candy booth was run by the junior members, netting about \$24. This pleasant function was brought to a fitting close by the serving of a generous lunch, which was enjoyed by all.

DEBATE AT MILLBROOK

A very interesting debate was put on, on Friday evening, March 24, at a meeting of the Millbrook local, in McDavids school, when J. P. Mellors and J. Pingriff upheld the affirmative of the proposition, "That party government is not in the best interests of the country," against W. Harvey and Bruce Edie, of the Dugald local, who took the negative. Both sides were well presented, showing more than average depth and research, the arguments being illustrated and substantiated by cases shown from ancient and modern history. For systematic, concise and clear-cut argument some of the speeches would compare very favorably with anything put on during the present debating season. The judges were District Director G. W. Tovell, I. St. George and Mrs. F. Cairns. While the debate was admittedly a close one, the decision was given in favor of the negative. There was a good attendance and the evening was keenly enjoyed by all.

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Upward

American

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A SOLID PROPOSITION to send new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for only \$27.50. Closely heavy or light cream. Bowl a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from picture, which illustrates larger capacity machines. See our easy

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Do You Need More Dishes? You Can Have This 42-Piece Semi-Porcelain Dinner Set Free

The picture above is taken from an actual photograph—it does not do the dishes justice. Note particularly the design is that famous old English clover leaf with a narrow gold line on the edges to give it distinction. Every woman likes good dishes. These will do credit to any table. The set consists of: 6 dinner plates, 6 tea plates, 6 soup plates, 6 fruit dishes, 6 cups and 6 saucers, 1 large platter, 1 gravy boat, 1 bowl, 1 open vegetable dish, 1 vegetable dish and cover.

These dishes are high class in every respect, and are well packed for shipping. They should arrive without a single dish being broken.

The Guide offers you unusual value in these dishes and makes it possible to own the set without spending money to obtain it. Fill in and mail the coupon.

COUPON

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Without obligation on my part, tell me how I can get your 42-PIECE CLOVER LEAF DINNER SET without cost.

NAME

P.O.

PROV.

A5

Life Insurance Loans

Continued from Page 3

interest is very detrimental to the prosperity of the country.

Savings Widely Distributed

The chief difficulty which is met with is that surplus funds in a new country are generally small amounts in the hands of many, whilst in the older lands the surpluses are large amounts in the hands of a few. The latter funds are easily obtainable for investment, but the former to a large extent never exert the power for development they should. That the aggregate of these small surpluses is large, was proved by the considerable amounts subscribed for Victory bonds during the war, and the problem which presents itself is the difficulty of assembling the small amounts which are available into funds which shall be sufficiently large as to be practical sources of capital for investment in the industry of the country.

There are several institutions which so operate in bringing some portion of the surpluses into a fund which can readily be used for such investments, and one of the chief of these institutions is the life insurance company. Operating widely through the country the life insurance agents obtain business from all classes of people. Actuated by the desire chiefly to protect their dependents, people of modest income set aside part of that income to pay life insurance premiums and the result is the creation of a fund at head offices which is readily available for investment.

Trust Funds

There are two points in connection with this fund which should be borne in mind. In the first place the moneys are in the nature of trust funds, as the insurance companies have made promises in their policies to pay certain sums to the beneficiaries upon certain conditions being filled, the commonest

condition being, that in the event of the death of the insured, the amount of the insurance will be instantly available for use by the bereaved family. This is a particularly sacred trust and the farmer should bear in mind that when he fails to make repayment of his loan, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage, he is making it difficult for the insurance company to pay death claims. The life companies usually conduct their business on the co-operative or profit-sharing principle. They have developed this system to a degree beyond anything which has yet been accomplished in other businesses. The result is that the measure of success or failure they encounter in handling these investments reacts chiefly on the people of the country who are insured.

Don't Want Land

The second point to be considered is the fact that life insurance funds are largely invested in farm mortgages and are so invested in the expectation that a certain rate of interest will be earned, the companies not anticipating that any other profits will result. In making a loan to a farmer, the company never has in mind anything but the fact that its money will be returned as agreed, together with the interest earned. It is obviously not an advantage to the company to have to take any action to obtain payment or to protect the loan, and it is particularly undesirable to have property "come on hand," because the life companies are not in the real estate or farming business.

It will thus be seen that a life insurance company serves the community in two distinct ways. In the first place it enables those with responsibilities to protect their dependents in the event of death, and it also serves as a medium for concentrating the small surpluses of the many into a capital fund which can be used in the development of the industries of the country.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., March 31, 1922

WHEAT—Prices for the week show little change. The usual fluctuation has taken place from day to day, and some small export business has been worked, but the amount has been comparatively small. American values have dominated and much of the trading has been the buying of Canadian wheat against the sale of American and vice-versa; mostly of a professional nature. The country generally has been disinterested, and offerings from the producer exceedingly light. With the coming of spring and the opening of navigation demand should pick up and, with the small offerings, should be reflected on the price. At the present moment, however, the indifferent buying is counteracted by indifference on the part of the producer, and the result is a dead market.

Premiums are steady with a little better enquiry for low grades. Three Northern is in poor demand, and at present it looks as though it will be used to retire the May contract in the early part of that month, the importer preferring the purchase of One and Two Northern at the prevailing spreads.

FLAX—Feature of the market has been the selling of quantities of May flax by Americans in this market, and while it has been absorbed easily the demand has been only speculative. Market not as strong as formerly on this account, but good demand still exists for the cash article and undoubtedly this will be reflected in the option at a later date.

OATS—Market has been dull during the week with prices showing further decline of several cents per bushel. Very little business being done at present and do not look for much activity until after the opening of navigation. Demand for cash oats indifferent.

BARLEY—Prices show a slight decline for the week in sympathy with weakness in other grains. Offerings are light and as a consequence very little pressure is being felt.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Mar. 27 to April 1 inclusive	27	28	29	30	31	Apr. 1	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—									
May	135½	132½	133½	135½	133½	132½	133½	167½	
July	132½	134½	131½	135½	131½	130½	130½	150½	
Oats—									
May	47½	47½	46½	47½	46½	46½	47½	41½	
July	47½	47½	46½	47½	46½	46½	47½	43½	
Barley—									
May	66½	66½	65½	66½	65½	65½	65½	70½	
July	66½	63½	63½	64½	63½	63½	63½	65½	
Flax—									
May	230½	229½	239½	229½	225½	222½	230½	151½	
July	229½	229½	228½	228½	224½	222½	229½	154½	
Rye—									
May	102½	102½	102½	102½	101½	100½	101½	152½	

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G. Ltd., report as follows, for the week ending March 31, 1922:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 1,952; hogs, 2,838; sheep, 233. Last week: Cattle, 1,682; hogs, 2,502; sheep, 323.

Receipts of cattle were higher this week than last and prices have held steady to strong on all butcher classes; in fact on real choice, handy-weight cattle prices are higher than one week ago. Prices on stockers and feeders have dropped 50c per hundred in sympathy with all outside markets. Prices on ill-bred, doggy stockers are very disappointing and it is folly to ship these.

Following are a few representative sales made by us on butcher cattle during the past week:

4 steers from Rocanville, 7c per lb.; 1 steer from Imperial, 7c; 6 steers from Roland, 7c; 3 steers from Lavinia, 7c; 1 steer from Arden, 7c; 4 steers from Decker, 7c; 1 steer from Beulah, 7c; 2 steers from Morris, 7c; 1 steer from Manitou, 6½c; 3 steers from Wellwood, 6½c; 3 steers from Rocanville, 6½c; 2 heifers from Decker, 7c.

The hog market opened Monday at 12c but on Tuesday were down to 11½c and since that time have been selling at 11½c. Sheep and lambs are in splendid demand, real choice lambs bringing from 10c to 12c, and choice sheep from 6c to 8c per lb.

Do not forget to bring with you health certificate covering your cattle. This is very important.

The following are present quotations: Choice export steers.....\$6.75 to \$7.00 Prime butcher steers..... 6.25 to 6.75 Good to choice steers..... 5.50 to 6.00 Medium to good steers..... 4.50 to 5.50 Common steers..... 4.50 to 4.50 Choice butcher heifers..... 5.50 to 6.50 Fair to good heifers..... 4.50 to 5.50 Medium heifers..... 3.50 to 4.50 Choice stock heifers..... 3.00 to 4.00 Choice butcher cows..... 4.50 to 5.00 Fair to good cows..... 3.75 to 4.50 Breedy stock cows..... 2.25 to 3.25 Canner cows..... 1.50 to 2.50

EMBARGO AGAINST GRAIN

News despatches from Fort William on March 28, contained the following:

On account of lack of space in the terminal elevators at Fort William, Port Arthur and Westport, making it impossible for the Lake Shippers Clearance Association to deliver to the above elevators, all grains now in transit, the Canadian National

WHEAT PRICES

Mar. 27 to April 1 inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Mar. 27	138½	134½	126½	116½	105½	96½
28	137½	133½	126½	116½	105½	95½
29	136½	132½	125½	115½	104½	94½
30	138½	134½	127½	117½	106½	96½
31	136½	132½	124½	115½	104½	94½
April 1	136½	131½	124½	116½	105½	95½
Week Ago	137½	132½	124½	115½	104½	94½
Year Ago	179½	176½	172½	163½	154½	130½

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, March 27 to April 1, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW	RYE
Mar. 27	93½	48½	43½	44	43½	40	65½	62½	56½	56½	230½	224½	210½	101½	
28	92½	48½	43½	43½	43½	39½	65½	62½	56½	56½	229½	223½	209½	101½	
29	91½	48	42½	43	41½	38½	64½	61½	56½	56½	228½	223½	209½	101½	
30	93½	47½	42½	43½	42½	38½	65½	62½	57	57	228½	223½	209½	102	
31	91½	46½	42½	42½	41½	38½	64½	61½	55½	55½	224½	219½	205½	100½	
April 1	91½	47½	42½	42½	41½	38½	64½	61½	55½	55½	220½	216½	202½	100½	
Week Ago	92½	48½	43½	43½	43	39½	64½	61½	56½	56½	229½	224½	210½	100½	
Year Ago	...	42½	37½	37½	35½	32½	75	64	52	52	149	144	119	151	

Railways have placed an embargo, until further notice, against acceptance of grain billed or intended for unloading at the above elevators. Grain billed up to and including March 29, will be accepted.

CALGARY

Dominion Livestock Branch report for week ending March 30. Receipts of livestock today were 363 cattle, 3 calves, 324 hogs and 280 sheep. Choice steers, \$5.28 to \$6.25; good to choice \$4.50 to \$5.40; medium, \$3.50. Good to choice heifers, \$4.00 to \$5.25; good to choice cows, \$3.60 to \$4.50; medium, \$3.00 to \$3.50. One good bull sold for \$3.80. Good to choice calves, \$5.25 to \$7.00. Good stockers and feeders, \$4.00 to \$4.25; good stocker heifers, \$2.75 to \$3.30. Select hogs, \$11.75.

POULTRY AND EGGS

WINNIPEG—Eggs: A heavy increase in receipts has weakened the market, prices have taken a sudden drop. Dealers quoting country shippers 21c for straight receipts, jobbing straight candled 23c to 24c, extras 27c, retailing extras 40c, firsts 32c, seconds 26c. Importations of United States eggs have ceased. Poultry—Receipts practically nil, no change in prices.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Saskatchewan markets registered a very heavy decline during the past week. Local receipts are very heavy. Dealers are now quoting country shippers 20c f.o.b. loss off, jobbing at 22c and retailing candled receipts at 25c. In the North Battleford section a very plentiful supply of local production is reported with prices reduced at country points to 20c. Poultry: No business reported.

CALGARY—Eggs: Receipts heavy, prices lower. Packers are reported quoting country shippers 21c, jobbing on a graded basis 23c to 28c, local production now expected to meet present and future requirements. Poultry—Unchanged.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Receipts much heavier than at the same period last year, prices lower. Dealers quoting country shippers \$6.00 per case delivered loss off and on a graded basis extras 26c, firsts 22c, seconds 18c, jobbing extras \$9.00 per case, firsts \$8.00 per case and seconds \$7.00 per case. Poultry—Unchanged.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Birkenhead reports 706 Canadian and American cattle sold from 19½c to 20½c, in sink. Best Irish 10d to 11d.

Glasgow no quotations. London, no Canadian or American dressed sides offered. Moderate supply of home killed meat. Trade slow, prospects fair.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Bacon prices unchanged. Irish 125s to 130s slow. Danish 118s to 125s quiet. Canadian leanest, 110s to 115s, lean 108s to 115s. Prime 110s, slow trade. American 100s to 105s. Danish killings 43,166.

When the advice is given that grasses need to be grown to return to the soil the vegetable fibre that was in the virgin prairie, one of the most frequently raised difficulties is: "We can't get a catch of grass." This is a most serious obstacle. If the objection is well taken, it means that the district is doomed to failure eventually as a wheat growing area, for if grass cannot be grown, wheat can only be grown temporarily while the effect of the original grass is being worked out.

U.S. Grain Growers' Convention

The first annual convention of the U.S. Grain Growers, Inc., was held at Chicago, March 21 to 24. The meetings were held with open doors, and the convention was far from harmonious, a bitter fight for the control of the organization being waged throughout by two contending factions.

The financial statement showed that the expenses of the organization up to February 28, 1922, amounted to \$589,456.33, and the income, chiefly from membership fees, to \$486,931.71, the expenses thus exceeding income by \$102,524.62. The U.S. Grain Growers, Inc., has received advances from state farm bureaus, secured by notes, amounting to \$210,700, the largest loan being \$157,000 from Illinois Agricultural Association. The Illinois delegates to the convention were opposed to President C. H. Gustafson, and notified him in the course of the proceedings that the loan must be repaid at once.

Gustafson Wins

In his opening address, President C. H. Gustafson prophesied that this meeting would either make or break the corporation. At the end of the conference the organization still survived, and it continues under the leadership of Mr. Gustafson. The 56 delegates, representing 41,790 members, endorsed the administration of the past year by returning Mr. Gustafson to the presidency, Frank M. Meyers to the secretaryship, and seven other directors of the 1921 board to the directorate.

The disagreement dominant in the convention was based upon original differences of opinion as to the best method of selling grain, the minority group favoring a compulsory pooling plan, and the majority group favoring an optional plan.

A great part of the convention's time was taken up by personal arguing and debating.

No Grain Sold

The flame of dissension was hottest over the matter of electing the new board of directors. Argument and bickering were general. Clifford Thorne, general legal counsel for the organization, warned the delegates that if they played politics they would fail, and said that if they would place a big business man in managerial power they would succeed. Spokesmen for the minority group pointed out that so far the organization had not marketed a bushel of grain, and that plans were far from operative completeness.

President Gustafson was asked to state his position as to whether or not the development of the Farmers' Finance Corporation, the financing subsidiary of the United States Grain Growers, Inc., should continue to be held in abeyance. He replied, in effect, that he thought the subsidiary should be kept alive, but not necessarily developed until the relief now afforded by the War Finance Corporation made its need more apparent. As to what should be done with it ultimately, he stated that he would not say it should or should not be developed.

Treasurer Defeated

In the end the minority group, headed by William G. Eckhardt, treasurer of the corporation during 1921, was defeated, and the directors were elected in accordance with the majority report. Mr. Eckhardt was at once relieved of his duties as treasurer, and it will be left to the board of directors to choose a man to fill his place. It is probable that some outside financial expert will be selected, it was stated. J. K. Mason, of Indiana, was made vice-president.

Eleven amendments of minor importance were made to the bylaws, and resolutions reaffirming the plans of the Committee of 17 were adopted.

The new board of directors, composed of 21 men, met after the close of the convention. It was decided that action will be taken immediately to put in operation the newly formed United States Grain Growers' Sales Co., subsidiary selling company of the parent organization. One of the first steps to be taken will be the employment of a manager of sufficient knowledge and experience to conduct the agency in a businesslike manner.

FARM MACHINERY

AUTOMATIC GRAIN PICKLER, \$6.75

ENABLES one man to put through 100 bushels per hour. Turns grain over four times. Regulated to put grain through fast or slow, as may be desired. Wooden frame, strongly braced. Galvanized hopper and fluid tank.

DON'T PAY \$14 OR \$15 FOR A PICKLER—IT WON'T DO ANY BETTER OR FASTER WORK.

We know this year you want to do extra good work in treating your grain and can't afford to pay too much. Regular price has always been \$15.00, and now we are selling far below actual cost price to clear out what are made up ready for shipment.

COSTS \$6.75 ONLY. WE PAY EXPRESS TO YOUR STATION

Better send money order in first letter, as they will not last long at this price.

THE AUTOMATIC PICKLER COMPANY
41 High St. West, Moose Jaw, Sask.



For all makes and models of Engines
For Sale by Dealers and Jobbers
BURD RING SALES CO. LTD., WINNIPEG

FOR SALE—BIG 4, MODEL D, 20-H.P. ON draw-bar, with power-lift plows, five 14-inch sub-bottoms, \$1,200 cash. Caterpillar Holt, 75 H.P., with Deere gang, ten-bottom, breakers and slats, \$5,700 cash. Just the outfit for municipal road work. Both tractors and plows in excellent condition. Fort Pitt Ranch, located at Redland Station, C.N., Alberta. 14-5

SELLING—8-16 MOGUL, STEERING DEVICE, angle lugs, pulley, all in good condition, \$400; half cash. Five-furrow Cockshutt gang, good condition, \$200. Would like job to operate a tractor. John Chilcott, Rocanville, Sask. 14-5

AMERICAN ABEL STEAM ENGINE, 26 H.P., government test 175 pounds; also Rumely Advance separator, 36-60; two tanks with pumps complete. Will sell or trade for smaller outfit as part payment. What offers? Lee Bros., Cadogan, Alta. 14-5

CASE 110 ENGINE, A1 CONDITION; Cockshutt plows, ten bottoms, breaker and sub-bottom. Price \$3,000. Will accept 320 acres of breaking at \$1,600 part pay. Joseph Kennedy, Creelman, Sask. 13-2

FOR SALE—LACROSSE ENGINE PLOW, FOUR-furrow; Oliver Fordson plow, two-furrow, with breaking bottoms. Alex. McMillan, Junlat, Sask. 13-4

BARGAINS—THREE-BOTTOM DEERE TRACTOR plow, perfect condition; extra shares; 48-inch extension rims; set angle lugs; tractor radiator, with fan. Ernest Symons, Wapella, Sask. 11-6

CASE 15-27 TRACTOR, BELL SEPARATOR, four-bottom plows; like new; used two seasons. \$2,800. Bargain. E. Chevrier, 452 Main, Winnipeg. 11-4

SELLING—LEVER HARROWS, FOUR-SECTION, good condition, \$20; six-furrow Cockshutt engine plow, \$200. Trade for hay or oats. Box 20, Sceptre, Sask. 12-6

CHEAP—NEW AVERY SELF-GUIDE FIVE-sub-bottom shears, B.X. 14, and three breaking shears, S.P. 27, for Avery engine plow; four-furrow John Deere engine plow. Box 351, Mortlach, Sask. 12-3

VERITY SIX-BOTTOM ENGINE GANG, ROLLING coulters, breaker bottoms, perfect condition, broke 175 acres. Cash or terms. E. E. Breakenridge, Vidora, Sask. 13-3

SELLING—COCKSHUTT 24-INCH JUMBO breaker, ten-foot double engine disc, five-furrow independent power-lift plow. Elmer Lockhart, Limestone, Man. 13-2

SELLING—SECOND-HAND HARNESS; 26-FT. wood harrows; 16-in. two bottom Oliver gangs; 12-ft. knife weeners. Perfect condition. Write, 376 Vauxhall, Alta. 14-3

SELLING—COCKSHUTT 12-DISC AND P. & O. four-disc power-lift plow, like new, \$250 and \$85. Wanted.—Fox terrier pup. M. Pfirmer, Myrtle, Man. 14-2

SELLING—SEPARATOR, CASE 42-60; FOUR hay or sheaf sweeps; eight-furrow P. & O. gang plow; International engine, 45 H.P., type D, Titan. J. B. Lorimer, Neepawa, Man. 14-3

BARGAINS—COCKSHUTT ENGINE GANG, five bottoms, 12 extra shares; Emerson engine discs, good as new. \$225 for both. E. Goddu, Frenchville, Sask. 14-3

FOR SALE—WATERLOO STEAM ENGINE, Oliver eight-gang plow; good condition. Cheap for cash. Davis and Davidson, Neepawa, Man. 12-3

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CATTLE—FOUR-furrow Old Abe engine gang. Cheap. Chris Clausen, Rumsey, Alta. 12-3

SELLING—FOUR-FURROW LACROSSE ENGINE gang, good for any land, only slightly used. Wm. Zinger, Swan River, Man. 12-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR STOCK—12-20 E. B. tractor, in good running order. G. H. Wilson, Wiseton, Sask. 11-6

SELLING—14-28 AVERY TRACTOR, NEW. Take horses and cash. Box 121, Milestone, Sask. 11-4

FOR SALE—CASE 65 H.P. STEAM PLOWS and threshing outfit, A1 condition. Box 25 Plapot, Sask. 13-3

SELLING—EIGHT-FURROW P. & O. ENGINE gang, good for any land, only slightly used. H. Nyberg, Amisk, Alta. 13-3

FOR SALE—SIX-FRAME RUMELY ENGINE gang with four stubble and breaker bottoms, \$350. H. Cross, Kincaid, Sask. 13-3

SELLING—CHEAP, CASE 30-60 KEROSENE tractor, in A1 condition. W. West, Metiskow, Alta. 13-4

FOR SALE—EIGHT-FURROW OLIVER ENGINE gang break pin standards, \$250. D. W. Higgs, Dunrea, Man. 13-3

FOR SALE—CASE 15-27, WITH EXTENSION rims; Cockshutt three-furrow plow and mulcher-packer. S. M. Bachman, Kandahar, Sask. 14-2

CASE FOUR-BOTTOM TRACTOR PLOW, good repair, almost new, \$125. A. E. McFee, Sanford, Man. 14-3

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR STEAM ENGINE—International kerosene 25-45 Mogul, good repair. Box 718, Minnedosa, Man. Arthur McNabb. 14-2

SELLING—22-HORSE SAWYER-MASSEY steamer, good condition, \$800; terms. Box 430, Minnedosa, Man. 14-2

WANTED—INTERNATIONAL SEPARATOR for 10-20 engine. Selling—Ford tractor attachment. F. Christensen, Chaplin, Sask. 14-2

SELLING—INTERNATIONAL SURFACE packer, also Cockshutt Empire triple gang, 12-inch. What offers? E. Weldon, Butler, Man. 14-2

SELLING—HYDRAULIC WELL MACHINE AND engine. Cheap. Would trade for stock. Stanley Nelson, Camrose, Alta. 14-2

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CATTLE—12-25 Minneapolis tractor and plow. Apply, George Dowling, Macdowall, Sask. 14-2

FOR SALE—THREE-BOTTOM 14-IN. GRAND Detour tractor plow, perfect condition, \$100. M. Sheppard, Letellier, Man. 14-2

TRACTOR WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR Clydesdale stallion, first class certificate. What offers? S. McConnell, Kellher, Sask. 14-2

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WE GET THE WATER—HUNDREDS OF farmers have spent time and money in drilling wells which eventually proved unsatisfactory. There was plenty of water, but the driller could not keep out the sand. In many cases he would go down through the sand, expecting to strike some coarser substance below, but failed, with the result the farmer had nothing to show for his time and expense but a useless hole in the ground. Many inexperienced drillers have shut out supplies of water in sand, which, if properly handled, would have made a first-class well. Many a farmer has paid for a 200-foot well when he could have had a better supply at a lesser depth. Old drillers used to think it impossible to make a good well in sand, and many drillers think so yet. This is not the case. We can make a good well in almost any kind of water-bearing sand. Ask us for proofs. We will answer all correspondence promptly. If you have had any difficulty in getting a water supply, write us for particulars and testimonials of men who have benefited by our experience. We will drill wells in any part of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Beamish Bros., Shoal Lake, Man. Phone 156. 14-5

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WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, John Martin strain and bred-to-lay, 10 cents each. **Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta.** 12-1

SELLING—PURE-BRED SILVER-LACED Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.50 each. Hatching eggs, \$4.00 per 15. **Koy Tylin, Paseweg, Sask.** 12-6

PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, winter-laying strain, 15, \$1.75. **Annie Traub, Togo, Sask.** 14-8

PURE-BRED SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.00. **Harold Simms, Walpole, Sask.**

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By J. Edw. Tuft



The Road Between

I'm not at all familiar with the nature of the trail from the man producing cotton to the man who wears percale, but I do know that the dry goods that I buy to make a shirt, costs as much as half the cotton on a road of southern dirt! I'm not a bit acquainted with the windings of the path from the fellow splitting timber to the fellow buying lath, but the figures tell me plainly that a bunch of splinters here costs as much as all the timber you could hitch behind a steer! I've never made a survey of the dim, uncertain walk from the gent who's digging limestone to the school-board buying chalk, but I know a box of crayons costs as much, beyond a doubt, as a ton of limestone purchased where the fellow digs it out! I possess no map nor drawing of the journey that is made from the man who grows the lemon to the man who sips the "ade," but a glass of juice and water costs as much. I chance to know, as a basketful of lemons in the country where they grow! The road from bin to baker, I don't know just where it runs to connect the dusty farmer with the fellow selling buns, but I couldn't swap a bushel of my wheat this very hour for a pan of soggy biscuits made from seven pounds of flour! From the pasture to the cooler is the tour Old Brindle makes, and I don't know how she travels nor the road the critter takes, but I know her head and shoulders at the pasture-price would fail to purchase at the cooler half the gristle in her tail—and her hide in all its beauty at the pasture-price, I swear, wouldn't buy the leather shoestrings in the brogans that I wear!

SELLING—ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, single, \$3.00; pair \$5.00. Selected hatching eggs, 15 \$2.00; 100, \$10. **John MacDonald, Clarkleigh, Man.** 1-33

R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, MARTIN strain, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per 60. **Mrs. M. Lester, Neepawa, Man.** 14-3

REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE hatching eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.00 per 30; \$10 per 120. **Mrs. W. Fuller, Amisk, Alta.** 14-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING, from selected winter layers, Bradley's laying strain, \$3.00 per 15. **J. Taylor, Eyebrow, Sask.** 14-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR hatching, \$2.50 per 15. **Walter G. Saunders, Borden, Sask.** 14-5

PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, winter-laying strain, 15, \$1.75. **Harriet Harvey, Makaroff, Man.** 14-6

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$9.00 100, Carriage paid; \$4.50 50. **Brook, Dilke, Sask.** 14-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.50 SETTING, W. Bowman, Alexander, Man. 14-3

Minorcas

PURE-BRED BLACK MINORCAS—COCKER-els, hens, pullets, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Eggs for hatching, \$3.00 per setting. **D. L. Calver, Dubuc, Sask.** 12-6

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Eggs, \$2.50 per setting. **Wilfrid Osborne, Birnie, Man.** 9-6

PURE-BRED BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, single comb, \$3.00. **Mrs. A. Vansickle, Outlook, Sask.**

FOR SALE—BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, single comb, large type, strong, vigorous birds, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each. **H. Willis, Sidney, Man.** 14-2

Orloffs

MAHOGANY ORLOFFS, KENNEDY'S STRAIN, first cockerel, second, third pullet, second pen. **Regina, Eggs, \$5.00 13.** Gull's bred-to-lay Barred Rocks, \$2.00 13; \$10 100. **W. E. Seller, Strasbourg, Sask.** 13-2

Anconas

SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Hatching eggs, \$2.00 per 15, or \$9.00 per 100. **Mrs. Chas. Welburn, Robey, Sask.**

SELLING—SINGLE AND ROSE COMB ANCONA eggs, \$2.00 setting; Shepard strain. **Alex. Huffman, Baldur, Man.**

Sundry Breeds

Barred Plymouth Rocks and S.C. Rhode Island Red

Cocks and Cockerels

Registered Seed Grain

SELLING—REGISTERED BANNER OATS IN sealed sacks, second prize in registered class, provincial seed fair, Saskatoon, \$2.25 per three-bushel sack, or \$2.10 without registration certificate; sacks free. T. J. Steele, Lloydminster, Sask. 12-4

REGISTERED VICTORY OATS, SECOND generation, first prize provincial seed fair, Edmonton, germination 100%, sealed sacks, 75 cents; unsealed, 65 cents bushel; sacks 20 cents. T. J. Anderson, Bon Accord, Alta. 12-3

SELLING—REGISTERED MARQUIS, SECOND generation, choice, won prize at Chicago International, \$2.00 bushel; cleaned, sacked, sealed. Have Abundance oats. H. N. Fisher, Sedalia, Alta. 13-2

REGISTERED ABUNDANCE OATS, SECOND generation, 95 per cent. germination, perfectly clean, sacked, sealed, certificate attached, \$1.00 bushel. Jos. Spessle, Galilee, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—300 BUSHELS REGISTERED Marquis wheat, third generation, second prize, provincial seed fair, Edmonton, \$2.00 per bushel. Leslie Marr, Millet, Alta. 13-2

REGISTERED BANNER, FIRST GENERATION, germinates 98%: Seed Growers' Association remarks, very good. Price \$1.00 bushel, f.o.b. Lloyd Bros., Bangor, Sask. 14-2

REGISTERED VICTORY OATS, 90-POUND sacks, with pedigree certificate, \$2.10. J. Wake, Borden, Sask. 14-2

REGISTERED ABUNDANCE OATS, FIRST generation, \$3.00 100 pounds; quantity unsealed, \$2.50. R. H. Carter, Moscow, Sask. 13-2

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WE have a large quantity of **ALSIKE** seed for sale. Also **ALSIKE** and **TIMOTHY** mixed.

Government Standard Grade No. 1..... 20c lb.
Government Standard Grade No. 2..... 15c lb.

Wire or write for samples.

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We are buyers of **FEED** and **SEED OATS**.

We will also buy your heated grades of wheat.
Will pay good premium for good samples

Government grade and inspection.

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RED BOBS
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MARQUIS WHEAT
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GOLD RAIN
VICTORY AND
LEADER OATS
RYE
FEED GRAINS
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LLOYDMINSTER - SASK.

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FARM SEEDS—FINEST REGISTERED SECOND generation Marquis, \$5.25 bag; Kubanka, \$1.70; spring rye, \$1.45; Escalada fax, \$4.50; Red River, Early Peach Blow potatoes, \$2.00 bushel; Early Fire, \$1.85; Norway King oats, \$1.25; Siberian millet, \$4.25; brome sweet clover, \$12.50 100; Hubam, \$2.00 pound; Virus gopher exterminator, \$3.00 tube. Many other lines. Broatch Seed, Moose Jaw, Sask. 13-2

FREE—SPLENDID PREMIUMS FREE WITH orders for Harris McFayden seeds. You are going to need seeds of some sort anyway. Why not get a premium free? Prices right. Highest quality. Money-back guarantee. We want everyone to try our seeds, and we are going to pay you to try them this season. We know you will continue to use them next year. Investigate our remarkable offer. Harris McFayden Seed Co. Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg.

SELLING—WHEELER'S RED BOBS SUPREME, \$1.50. First generation Canadian Thorpe barley, \$1.25; same barley, unregistered, 80 cents. Banner oats, first generation, \$1.00; Banner, unregistered, 75 cents; purity guaranteed. Chas. Grant, Box 66, Edam, Sask. 10-5

SELLING—HANNCHEN BARLEY, FIRST generation, third prize Saskatchewan seed fair, cleaned and sacked, 85 cents per bushel. Quantity pure Banner oats, free from noxious weed seeds, cleaned and sacked, 60 cents per bushel. James Rugg, Elstow, Sask. 13-2

FOR SALE—PURE LEADER OATS, O.A.C. barley, absolutely free from noxious weeds. Small orders receive special attention. Viewfield Farms, Oak Bluff, Man. 13-1

RUBY WHEAT, 60-DAY OATS AND BANNER oats, from registered seed. Pomeroy, Roblin, Man. 5-11

RED BOBS NO 43, AND HANNCHEN BARLEY. The best of their kind. Prices and particulars, W. H. Hamerley, Hafford, Sask. 12-6

BARK BARLEY, 85 CENTS; KUBANKA wheat, re-cleaned, \$1.00 bushel; sacks extra. Will Orchard, Deerwood, Man.

CLEANED SEED GRAIN WANTED—MARQUIS wheat and oats. J. Demumieux, Headingly, Man.

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PRIZE-WINNING PEDIGREED WHEAT AT reduced prices. Registered Marquis, second generation, \$2.00; registered Ruby, second generation, \$2.60. Red Bobs No. 43, \$1.90; sacked and sealed. Quantity limited. 100% pure. Satisfaction guaranteed. Henry Young, Millet, Alta. 14-2

BURBANK'S QUALITY WHEAT SEED YIELD- ed, 1920, 54 bushels per acre; 1921, 51 bushels per acre. In Kelowna district, without irrigation, \$2.50 bushel, f.o.b. Kelowna. A. W. Cooke, Box 126, Kelowna, B.C. 13-3

QUALITY WHEAT, NEW PRODUCTION BY Luther Burbank, very early, big yields, prairie-grown seed, \$3.00 bushel. Paul Richmond, Hardisty, Alta. 13-2

IMPROVED NEW RUBY WHEAT THAT escapes the rust and frost. Right down to rock-bottom prices. Thos. Morison, Argyle, Man. 14-3

Oats

SEED OATS

WE have a large stock of specially selected **BANNER AND VICTORY VARIETIES** to offer in car-load lots, cleaned and ready for the drill, sacked or in bulk. Can make prompt shipment. Call or write to

J. H. SPEERS & CO. LIMITED

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LIBERTY HULLESS OATS—SEEDING TWO bushels acre, yielded 70 bushels, equivalent 105 bushels ordinary oats. Sacks containing four bushels, f.o.b. Grande Prairie, \$1.20 bushel; cash with order; sack 85 cents. C. F. Loesing, Beaverlodge, Alta. 12-3

SELLING—LEADER SEED OATS, THIRD generation, cleaned, high germination test, 25-bushel lots or more, 50 cents bushel. Samples on request. Edwin Bowman, Guernsey, Sask. 11-5

FOR SALE—TWO CARS BANNER OATS, two cars Victory oats; good germination; small premium over market. Walter Greer, Lashburn, Sask. 11-7

GOLD RAIN OATS, CLEAN SEED, WEIGHT 42 pounds bushel, 99% germination, 55 cents, f.o.b. Oakbank. Sidney Sacks, Springfield, Man. 14-3

LAST CALL FOR NORTHERN GROWN SEED oats, Liberty Hull-less, \$5.00 per 100 pounds; Leader, 50 cents bushel; bags free. A. Hawksworth, Canwood, Sask. 13-2

FOR SALE—2,000 BUSHELS ABUNDANCE seed oats, free from wild oats and all bad weed seeds, weighs 40 pounds bushel, 50 cents, f.o.b. Cut Knife, Sask. E. Morgan. 11-7

SELLING—BANNER OATS, GERMINATION 95%, 50 cents bushel. O.A.C. barley, germination 95%, 65 cents bushel. All free from noxious weeds. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 12-4

SELLING—NO. 1 ABUNDANCE OATS, WRITE for particulars. Cleaned, bagged. Birtles, Wainwright, Alta. 12-3

SELLING—CAR BANNER SEED OATS, 47 cents. Western rye grass, re-cleaned, nine cents pound. L. W. Leuschen, Lashburn, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—1,700 BUSHELS PURE LEADER oats, no noxious weeds and cleaned, 50 cents per bushel. A. Partridge, Superb, Sask. 12-3

FOR SALE—SEED OATS, OFFICIAL GER- mination 97 per cent. Alex. McMillan, Junlata, Sask. 13-4

SELLING—PURE AMERICAN BANNER SEED oats, grown twice from registered seed, 50 cents bushel. E. Wilson, Marchant Grove, Sask. 14-3

CAR BANNER SEED OATS, FREE NOXIOUS weeds, machine run, 35 cents net elevator. John Lloyd, Adanac, Sask. 14-2

Spelt

SELLING—SPELT, HEAVY YIELDER, GROWN from McKenzie's pure seed, cleaned and bagged \$1.00 per bushel. Martens Bros., Heame, Sask. 11-6

SPELT, \$2.00 PER 100, CLEANED AND bagged. N. K. Bakken, Throne, Alta. 11-6

Barley

SELLING—BARK'S BARLEY, OFF BREAKING. Little off color, cleaned, \$1.00 bushel, bags included. J. Jacobson, Kellher, Sask.

O.A.C. NO. 21 BARLEY, 60 CENTS BUSHEL, for large car lot. Sample on request. Moot Fritshaw, Tisdale, Sask.

BEARDLESS BARLEY, GROWN FROM HAND- picked seed, \$1.00 bushel; bags 50 cents extra. D. McGillivray, Macdonald, Man. 10-5

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FOR SALE—100 BUSHELS PREMOST FLAX seed, germination 98%, weight 60 pounds, grown from prize-winning seed. Sample free. C. Forge, Portage la Prairie, Man. 12-4

PREMOST FLAX, 200 BUSHELS, FIRST CROP off new land, from McFayden's seed, free from noxious or foreign seeds of any kind, \$2.00 bushel; sacks extra. E. Clark, Springstein, Man.

CHOICE PREMOST FLAX, \$2.25 BUSHEL. Clean Bark's barley, \$1.00 bushel; bags extra. J. H. Pritchard, Roland, Man. 11-4

SELLING—PREMOST SEED FLAX, \$2.50, sacked. A. Brenner, Tilston, Man. 13-2

FOR SALE—SEED FLAX, WILT RESISTANT, No. 52, nice seed. H. Gelsa, Brunkild, Man. 14-2

FOR SALE—200 BUSHELS CLEANED SEED flax, \$2.75 per bushel. F. Dougall, Carman, Man.

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SPRING RYE, FROM STEELE BRIGGS' seed, free from noxious weeds, re-cleaned, selected A1 seed, \$1.15 bushel. Rogers and Morris, Cereal, Alta. 12-3

FALL RYE, 90 CENTS, SACKED, JAMES Rush, Peers, Alta. 10-5

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IMPROVED SQUAW CORN—SEED THOR- oughly tested and selected with special regard to roasting ears. Quarter ounce, 15 cents; half ounce, 25 cents; one pound, 40 cents. Edward Crain, Fortier, Man. 13-3

RUSH'S EARLY GOLDEN JEWEL SEED CORN, \$2.00 bushel; will mature anywhere. Spring wheat. Crown Roy Rush, St. Lawrence, South Dakota, U.S.A. 10-6

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HOME-GROWN, cleaned, graded and tested at Canadian Government elevator at Calgary, and shipped direct from elevator. Seed grades No. 1, purity test No. 1, and, best of all, 98 per cent. germination test. \$12.50 per 100 lbs., bags included, f.o.b. Calgary. Order from grower.

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GRASS SEED

BROME, 12c; Western Rye, 10c; Both Mixed, half and half, 10c per lb. Of best quality—winning at Provincial Seed Fair. Free pamphlet re culture. Warehouse on track; prompt shipment. Allow 14 lbs. per acre. No order too small. Special price on car-load lots. We specialize.

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On C.N.R. midway between Calgary and Saskatoon

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM, \$13; Arctic sweet clover, \$17; Baltic alfalfa, Grimm type, heavy cropper, \$57; brome grass, \$11; western rye grass, \$11; sunflower for fodder, \$10. All per 100 pounds. Hubam, new annual sweet clover, 10 pounds for \$10; thoroughly re-cleaned; bags extra. Catalogue free. Steele Briggs Seed Co. Limited, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—SIBERIAN MILLET, CHOICE re-cleaned seed of heavy yielding forage type, no noxious weeds, excellent drought resister, best variety for West, \$4.00 per 100; bags included. H. Gorrell, Oxbow, Sask. 13-5

EARLY FORTUNE MILLET—CUT FOR HAY seven weeks, for seed nine weeks after sowing. Last fall threshed 21 bushels per acre, \$4.00 100 pounds, cleaned and sacked. W. A. Harvey, Macoun, Sask. 13-3

GRIMM ALFALFA SEED, GOVERNMENT tested, free from noxious weeds, small lots, 50 cents per pound; over 150 pounds, 40 cents. Raymond Leighton, Bavona, B.C. 12-3

SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE BLOSSOM, very hardy, Saskatchewan grown, "scarified." Write for sample. 12 cents pound. S. J. Gillespie, Bladworth, Sask. 13-3

SELLING—CLEAN CHOICE WESTERN RYE grass seed, government seed branch germination test 95%, 10 cents pound, sacks free, f.o.b. Saskatoon, Sask. W. T. McAulay, Box 668, Saskatoon, Sask. 14-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, grown four years in Saskatchewan, hulled and cleaned, 10 cents pound, f.o.b. Sinitula, Sask. W. G. Hill & Sons. 14-6

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, WELL cleaned, bagged, ready for seeder, free from noxious weed seeds, nine cents per pound. Write for sample. W. Morrish, Oxbow, Sask. 13-2

CHOICE GOLDEN MILLET SEED, CLEANED, no noxious weeds, \$3.75 per 100 pounds, bags included. E. T. Shaw, Imperial, Sask. 14-4

SELLING—EARLY FORTUNE MILLET SEED, cleaned, sacked, free from noxious weeds, \$4.00 100. H. McKinnon, Waskada, Man. 14-3

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, FREE FROM noxious weeds, \$7.00 per 100, cleaned and bagged. Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask.

SELLING—CHOICE SCARIFIED SWEET clover seed, 10 cents pound. Munn, Westhope, North Dakota. 14-3

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, ANY QUAN- tity, 8 1/2 cents pound, cleaned and sacked. Geo. Gray & Son, Graysville, Man. 11-6

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, CLEANED, free from noxious weeds, \$10 per 100, sacked. Alex. Murray, Graysville, Man. 11-5

BROME CLEAN SEED, CLEANED, SACKED. Samples on request. 10 cents pound. W. E. Butler, Elm Creek, Man. 11-6

SIBERIAN MILLET SEED, CLEANED AND sacked, \$4.00 per 100. R. Grasenick, Tilney, Sask. 11-4

SELLING—CLEAN TIMOTHY SEED, FREE from noxious weeds, 10 cents per pound; bags included. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 9-6

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, cleaned, bagged, 7 cents pound. Stanley Isley, Lashburn, Sask. 8-11

FOR SALE—15,000 POUNDS WESTERN RYE grass seed, nine cents per pound, cleaned and bagged. L. A. Wolf, Cut Knife, Sask. 10-6

TIMOTHY SEED—THIRD PRIZE PROVINCIAL seed fair, government tested, 120 pounds, sacked. \$12. A. C. Bunney, Wetaskwin, Alta. 10-6

WESTERN RYE GRASS, GOLD STANDARD, cleaned, bagged and delivered. Write for price and sample. B. Franklin, Lashburn, Sask. 10-6

SELLING—RYE GRASS SEED, NINE CENTS per pound, cleaned and sacked. Neil McArthur, Venn, Sask. 10-6

SELLING—WHITE SWEET CLOVER, ALSO rye grass seed, each 10 cents pound, bagged. Ansley Smith, Carroll, Man. 12-3

SELLING—FRESH BROME GRASS SEED AT 10 cents, cleaned and sacked. Albert McGregor, Keyes, Man. 12-6

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RYE GRASS, GOOD HEAVY RECLEANED seed, choicest quality, eight cents pound; sacks free. Addison Shantz, Guernsey, Sask. 12-6

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SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, nine cents pound; cleaned, bagged; absolutely no couch grass. N. C. Stewart, Phippen, Sask. 13-3

BROME SEED, CLEANED, FREE NOXIOUS weeds, \$9.00 100; \$160 ton; sacks free. William Leslie, Graysville, Man. 13-3

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BROME SEED, 11 CENTS POUND, FREE FROM weeds, cleaned, sacked. J. H. Cameron, Tyvin, Sask. 13-4

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BROME GRASS SEED, CLEANED, BAGGED, \$10 per 100. Would trade some for clover seed. E. Leitch, Elm Creek, Man. 13-2

SELLING—TIMOTHY SEED, 2% RYE GRASS, 10 cents pound. Henry Meyer, Cut Knife, Sask. 13-2

HUBAM ANNUAL SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled and scarified, \$1.50 pound. G. G. Gunn, Lockport, Man. 13-2

BROME GRASS SEED, EIGHT CENTS POUND, sacked. James Millons, Carnduff, Sask. 13-6

SELLING—BROME SEED, CLEANED, SACKED, \$8.00 100. Ed. Berry, Elm Creek, Man. 12-8

BROME SEED, CLEANED, SACKED, \$10 100. Huffman and Christie, Baldur, Man. 10-5

BROME SEED, CLEANED, SACKED, \$10 100. Waldo Elliot, Morden, Man. 13-2

COMMON MILLET, CLEANED, \$3.25 PER 100, sacked. Chas. Robinson, Stoughton, Sask. 13-5

SELLING—TIMOTHY SEED, \$10 PER 100 pounds, bags extra. N. Barker, Holland, Man.

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS

PROGRESSIVE Everbearing, \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per hundred, f.o.b. Shipped with earth on roots.

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"Plants received in splendid condition, fresh as in original plot. Bore fruit in abundance till fall."—Isaac Bowman, Miami, Manitoba.

EVERGREENS AND BUSHES—ONE OF THE hardest trees for the prairie. The experimental farms and nurseries all recommend evergreens. We have a plan that schools may obtain trees free. Make your homes beautiful at reasonable prices. Write for prices. Fred Wimer, Box 199, Canora, Sask.

FOR SALE—EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY plants, dozen, 75 cents; 100, \$5.00. Improved Dunlop strawberries, dozen, 60 cents. Raspberries, dozen, 70 cents. German Iris, 15 cents; dozen, \$1.00. All postpaid. Nelson Clark, Trebank, Man. 11-7

GOOD THINGS FOR PRAIRIE PLANTINGS— Northernmost varieties fruits, flowers, ornamentals. Catalog, W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man. 13-1

ACCLIMATIZED SENATOR DUNLOP STRAW- berry plants, \$2.50 per 100, delivered. Magnus Wilson, Gladstone, Man. 12-2

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Lumber, Fence Posts, Etc.

BARGAINS IN CORDWOOD—JACK PINE, \$4.00; poplar, \$3.00; or write for prices f.o.b. your station. The Prince Albert Fuel Co. Ltd., Prince Albert, Sask. 11-4

FIREWOOD—DRY, SOUND POPLAR CORD- wood, loaded on car Tofield, \$3.50 cord. None cheaper anywhere. R. W. Pincoff, Tofield, Alta. 12-3

GET MY PRICES CEDAR FENCE POSTS, round split, also poles and piling. H. Newcomen, Lardo, B.C. 2-16

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[Continued on next page]

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or will exchange for young work stock, or oats.
PERCHERON STALLION
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 Weight one ton; age 12 years. Has 1921 A First-Class Certificate. Sure foal getter. No reasonable offer refused.
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 Percheron stallion, Major Max, 8313, black, rising four, weight 2,000, first in Edmonton and other shows, sired by Hideson, Chicago champion, 1913. Belgian stallion, Duncan, 1395 (9734), bay, five years, weight 2,250, winner Edmonton and other shows. Both class 1 certificates. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta.

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 stallions, two rising three, one rising five years, from imported mares by the champion imported stallion, Scotland's Major, 18369. John Laing, Blackfalds, Alta.

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 18640, foaled May 24, 1915, 1,600 pounds in working condition, dark brown with white markings, broken to work, \$500. E. H. Davies, Excel, Alta.

SELLING—REGISTERED BLACK PERCHERON
 stallion, rising six, sound, sure foal getter; also a dark grey, rising three. Both good horses. Prices away down. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man.

FIVE BELGIAN STALLIONS, AGES TWO TO
 eight, chestnuts and roan. Breeders' prices. Write Felix Oberger, Amsk, Alta., for prices, terms and description.

CLYDESDALE STALLION, PRINCE BERES-
 ford, 19292, rising six, black, first place local shows for two years. Your choice from three. Jas. T. Beattie, Oak Bank, Man.

TWO CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, BRED FROM
 imported stock, and sound, four and five years. Cheap for cash, or will exchange for cattle or work horses. Jas. R. Stewart, Keyes, Man.

SELLING—PURE-BRED PERCHERON STALLION,
 Reg. No. 1000. Reason for selling, travelled route for several seasons. Further particulars, M. Heatherington, Springfield, Man.

SELLING—CLYDESDALE, AGE FOUR, BROKE
 to harness, ten, class A certificate, size, quality. Must sell. McCallum Bros., Moosemin, Sask.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—CLYDESDALE STALLION,
 Lothian Otterton, 19450, five years, sure foal getter, from imported stock on both sides. Hugh Strong, Drake, Sask.

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 horse, for small threshing or separator, 20-36 class, standard make. C. I. Albright, Leo, Alta.

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 registered Percheron stallion, six years old. Write, Box 63, Nutana, Sask.

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